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AN OLD MAN'S REMINISCENCES

was first published as we are informed by a correspondent nearly forty years ago. Although lengthy it will prove interesting to many of the readers of the GAZETTE on account of the localities it describes

Ah old acquaintance there thou art—
I hail the with a loading heart
Filling of thoughts which are not part
Green banks of Burlington

May I a passing tribute pay
Where many a happy school boy day,
In years long very long ago
I played upon thy bank

At early morn I thought thee fair
At noon thou I sought the freshest air
Thy evening gloom could I compare
With Eden's lovely bowers

And most enchanting was the green
That marked the brilliant place
In walk in term time and time
Like mother Eve of old

Your melons were for flavor rare
Your cream and strawberries sweetest were
Your luscious peach and juicy pear
The rich and poor partook

By pebbly shore and lofty tree
Our good old faithful plant I see
Where schoolboys all with loud glee
To live and swim repaired

Lightly that bateau seems to glide
In such a one I loved to ride
With helm in hand her course to guide
While briskly blew the breeze

I was sweet to leave the tiresome book
A dozen silvery fish to hook
Then take them home to plague the cook
To clean and fry them all

My tale of pleasure to begin
We also sometimes got a gun
Through wood and field all day to run
To shoot a bird or two

Some times we hired a boat to spend
On a sailing trip where wild birds fed
But less luck fell in duck shooting we got in bed
O Nesham's marsh flats

How spread the river Delaware bay,
Levels the Jersey shore
While Bristol lay upon a gray
And fields of skating show d

Keenly then we sailed what I know
Not one set—Time I know
But good Ben Shepherd is every ready
Ever warding the

I could have sprung from off the deck
To gain it and I firmly shake
For him and for Liberty's sake
My dear old Burlington

Still my memory loves to trace
The friends and many a place
Gather dear this with feeling place
With the sweet pages past

The lapse of almost forty years
Has not all their joys dispears
We hope they meet the happy spheres
Of immortality

Not far in the distance yet visible
Made rapid way against wind and tide—
A skiff or pilot sloop sailed
The good Ship May Flower

Hypocrites shows no battle field
Where her brave crew to yield
And in a land one state is called
Let the pilgrim's plain

For from man saw the dark River
Thy quiet cot and lovely
Fell spirits—Let the River
Withstood with fierce

In this Eden Hall these spirits saw
A Tabernacle set up
Our eyes dwelt gaze the
With them I stand I call

I cannot see Saint Mary's time
Hearing down to Old Pilgrim
Let the lake and Pocket and main
Good Dr Whitman pass

Mighty as of pilgrim saw
In the chief and man
He sought Jesus here
His banners of the Lord

St Mary's Efficient towering spire
Keeping watch the best and fire
In vain I call
Who fill their kneeling

I hear my fellow travellers
Christ Jesus saw
Where I call
Christ Jesus

And woodman save all sorts strike
Hesitating in Little
Where they call
Pagan expires most

St Mary's shrine pestilence
Woman and New Jersey still
He needs must stay
May God's at him from pride

May he a shepherd find to know
To let his flock where fountains flow
And white yet mildly let
Be with the sacred Cross

This steamer goes upon it fly
The end all before view—
We turn Fly
Thomas of Burlington

* This ticket belonged to Captain Myers a well known skipper
† Bishop Doane

[For the Bucks County Gazette]

COLONEL DAVID CROCKETT

BY GEORGE S. MCDOWELL

Colonel David Crockett, the original hunter and inexpressible backwoodsman and daring bear hunter was born August 17th 1786. His father, John Crockett was of Irish descent being either born in Ireland or on the passage to America and spent the early part of his life in Pennsylvania. His mother Rebecca Hawkins was born in Maryland. John Crockett settled in that section of country now embraced in the east division of Tennessee but not then erected into a State. The country was full of Indians who were very troublesome and surrounded on every side by these inveterate and lurking enemies David Crockett was ushered into existence. We do not find in his biography how, over that he had many severe personal encounters with them.

While David was yet young his father removed to Jefferson county (Tennessee), and started a tavern on a small scale. The following winter David began school but a disagreement he had with a larger boy in which, as he expressed it "the big boy's face was scratched all to a fine mash" left him unpleasantly situated. He would not return to school from fear of the master's rod and when his father was informed of his truancy he was threatened from two quarters. Dreading his absence the only safeguard, he ran away from home and formed the determination to go to sea. He engaged his services to the captain of a London bound vessel then anchored in the harbor at Baltimore, but before the time of sailing arrived he thought better of it and again ran away.

After wandering for two years and a half meeting with numerous trials and reverses bearing many vicissitudes but yet never bettering his situation he returned home. He was then nearly fifteen years of age. Shortly after his return he set about working out a debt against his father of thirty six dollars, which required six months labor, after which he engaged himself to work six months more for an other of forty dollars.

At this point he had some love adventures, which resulted unfavorably to him, and imagining that his misfortunes grew out of his want of learning (as he had been to school only four days and did not know a letter) he engaged to work with a man two days in a week if he would send him to school the other four. He continued in this for six months, in which time he penetrated a short way into reading and arithmetic. And this is all the schooling he ever had in his successful and eminent life, showing knowledge to be not always power.

Shortly after this he became *engaged* to another girl, but on the eve of their marriage she ran off with another man. But David Crockett was not the man to mourn over a fickle and deceitful woman, and he soon married a pretty, sensible, and good girl, and settled down on a small farm.

Becoming satisfied that farming rented land "wasn't what it was cracked up to be" he gave up farming and removed to the Elk river country, where he lived in the years 1809 and 1810. This was a new country, and then abounded in plenty of game. It was here that he established his reputation as a hunter, and won distinction with it. Here he laid the foundation of his future greatness though little he then imagined of its extent.

His forte, as well as his inclination, seems to have been in bear hunting, and the coolness with which he attacked this fiercest denizen of the thinly isolated wilds of the West exhibits the leading trait in the frontiersman's character. He so readily won the battle when possessed only of a knife, as when the trusty rifle was in his hand and invariably was victor. In a single winter he killed one hundred and twenty of these animals (not to mention other game) and made less ado over a dozen bears than the hunter of to day makes in shooting a pheasant or a rabbit.

David Crockett was in the Creek War which opened with the terrible massacre at Fort Mimms August 30th, 1813. He was principally engaged along the borders of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, but missed by the Fort a few days afterward in pursuit of the savages and transmits an intensely interesting account of that awful butchery. He was in many severe battles during this war the hardest fought and dearest bought of which was the battle of Emuchfaw fought January 23 1814.

Shortly after this he was called to bear the hardest trial which falls to the lot of man. Cruel Death that tyrant leveller of all distinctions, entered his home and took from his child one a fond and affectionate mother, and from him a tender loving wife. Yet feeling it to be the hand of the Omniscient I that had afflicted him he tried not to raise the voice of complaint. After some time he married a widow with two children, and uniting the two families into one, again moved on in a married state.

In February 1821 he offered his name as a candidate for the Legislature, and began electioneering, which was a new business to him. He knew nothing of either law or government, and made very poor speeches set with his characteristic stumpisms he managed to win plaudits from the people and to secure the election.

He was re-elected, serving in the years 1823 and 1825. He then made an attempt at Congress but failed. While attending the next election in his district, he hunted special friends, but with the most disastrous failures. Every thing in the speculative line seems to have resulted badly with the Colonel. He had no such talent. His forte was in war and bear hunting. In politics he was generally successful, though indulging in it rather as an amusement.

He was elected to Congress in 1827 and in 1829 he lost by an overwhelming majority. Although opposed to the President (Jackson) and as vehemently opposed in return he did every thing with the purest motives. He could not reconcile himself to the removal of the deposits, the most important measure that so vitally agitated and disturbed the country at that time. Old and new friends, who had supported him in the election of 1827 and 1829 were in his left that terrible weapon, the bowie knife (Crockett and Colonel Bowie were fast friends).

As the great hunter and soldier was looking to Santa Anna whom he boldly confronted and looked sternly and unquailing in the face he received the sentence of death. Seeing the net of treachery Crockett sprang at the perfidious Mexican chief, but before he could reach him a dozen swords found a sheath in his indomitable heart and he fell dead upon the ground. Yet it was a glorious death—a death in behalf of that heart in bestowed boon—Liberty. He died as he wished—while fighting for freedom.

Now, who will say his was not an unerring life, and a life well spent? At least there is material for reflection. Young men find here an invaluable lesson. From his youth, which was spent in comparative indigence, to his death we find less as in perseverance. It is strikingly true, from his humble station he pursued his way upward until (although possessed of but a trifling education) he won a seat in Congress—that national forum of wisdom, greatness and eloquence. But his honesty and uprightness lost him that seat and in disgust for political corruption, and pity for his country, he turned to Texas then bravely struggling against Mexico for independence, and there met his death though not until he had won almost immortal fame.

Pebble Hill, January 12, 1875

The characteristics of the Russian type of feminine beauty are said to be an extreme fairness of the complexion, grayish blue eyes, blonde or chestnut hair, and a certain *embonpoint*, arising from the lack of exercise and the life in doors, which is compelled by a winter lasting seven or eight months.

A FANTASY

BY FRANCIS DOYLE

Deep in the twilighted time, two statues white
On an old temple's front, as first blue gleams
Of an Athenian day, instinct with light
Blended their marble dreams

In the same shell embedded (crystal tears
Of the sad sea mourning her Venus down)
Two pearls of loveliest ocean through long years,
Kept whispering words unknown

In the fresh *piccanone* by Granada's river
Close to the low voice I found in silver showers,
Two roses in Mr Hobbs's garden cover
Mingled their murmuring flowers

Upon the domes of Venice, in a mass
Where I've from age to age, has had his day
Two white doves with their feet of pink found rest
Through the soft month of May

Dove rose, pearl, marble, into oblivion
Alike dissolve themselves alike decay
Pure smell, flowers wither, marble shapes disclaim
Yet bright birds fly away

Each element once free, flies back to feed
The unfathomable Life dust, yearning dumb
Whence God's all shaping hands in silence knead
Each form that is to come

CRAG-FAST

We have lived so long, my brother Frank and I, in the grand hill country of the north that its great gray ribs have long ceased to be held by us in awe, our reverence for them is not one whit diminished but our fear is fled. Their crowns hidden in clouds their huge form covered shoulders, their mighty girdles of indian chals put on our glory still but are no more threatening than the slopes of pasture land, and we is that stray down to the margin of the lakes. But my story time, unless the hill fog be hanging thickly on the mountains we be whiling we should rather hasten to cross the highest, up in Westmoreland or find our way to Keswick by the Falls. From our highest mountain top we can see the river to the, and track it almost all the way lodging the rivers and finding the rills and winding round more after more until, a thin white streak it climbs the furthest ridge and comes we know, on awaiting in the little town. As the crow flies we are not ten miles from it, but town can not reach it in quarter miles not by seventy eight. Many a time since Harry left us have Frank and I gone thither and returned to the same day, partly to get the luxuries that are not in our far away mountain home, partly from the exceeding beauty of the way itself, and partly, it may be, to keep his memory green who is no longer with us.

A scent of summer hay lay in the land and butterfly into our happy valley and set the bees roaming on the hills since then Harry to be that walk with us—but we do not forget it. The fun June morn, the quiet wind the gone the breeze blew from, the cools where in the shadow of the clouds lay—we remember all. Harry was beautiful which we met from his mind, kind and accomplished almost as a girl but he was sick in health and fated to die before he had reached the point before him. Supple of limb when well and strong in spirit, yet when well or ill he was tender, and we were not good nurses. We did not let Harry have all the trouble from the time he was ill which have been so often laid of I to the gentle sex soothing, consoling, saving so many of them soldier brothers. What our poor little head his wishes on well and sick at to refuse. He was well in fever yet only but hours I knew well but fever a little while on each a I not therefore to be lenient to poor sick lightly. He will wall to be sweet—that he I did or mine to—the least me he did I had went and his sister—the sister pitiful to send to him one day to go with us. We chose our time during a series of unbroken fine weather no rain had fallen for weeks through out the district—for said the shepherds would a glass and fun said Mad Meg and the sheep knew when we stated that morning we two with the pails and Harry with his alpen stock up the fell to the empty tank. It had been filled of its silver tresses by the sun and the grass stood out bare and smooth where the water had drained at will. Silence had usurped the seat of song, and the stones that had held their sun music hoarded a strife like many a hunter. I felt that poor lily lifts itself above the battle of the world displayed than stun been bruised over and over through. Two hours of thunderous music ended the spot where the fell went down to meet the valley. Harry left us here to rest. Pinion on the short brown grass with our feet on heaven and, was as good as I ever saw in the warmth of noon and the quiet of night we and jointly upon those left of a friend is, where the murmur of the bee alone seemed to thread the silence.

Here we passed strange shaped crags which once the fell went down to meet and in which wizard spell, here, rock rent chasms, where the fiend was said to dwell in winter time, and here we came upon some desolate tarn, needing not rain nice to heighten its lonely terrors—where solitude seemed sister to Despair. Mean while the faint sun had no breath save that which came in fitful feverish gasps, and died away, the blue sky became silvered above us by a huge black cloud and our thirst grew insupportable. After a rest somewhat longer than usual, we caught the glimmer of a fallen stream, some half mile off but separated from us by uneven and ragged ground. And We drinks first? exclaimed Harry and I and I, we answered and each took his own way with a cheer and started at racing speed for the well come spill.

By this time the last wandering cloud had joined the threatening mass that hung swollen and dark above us like an impersonation of wrath, and one instant the sun light gleamed over the landscape, and the next the shadow overcast it, as fever flushes a sick man's brow. Mountain-top could not be discerned from cloud, and the blackness of night was gathering, when on a sudden the heaven burst into flame, and the earth glared and reddened to meet it. The pent-up thunder broke forth at the same instant, and rolled out again and again before the first echoes had died away upon the hills. A few big drops fell on my forehead, and then a living wall of rain moved swiftly against me. It fairly beat my breath out, and I could hardly raise my eyes to see the glory of the tempest, the sheet after sheet of lightning which seemed to wrap the dead earth round, while the thunder hymned its terrible requiem.

Fast weary, and wet as I was, a great joy seized to depart when the storm ceased, which it did almost at once. Never had I seen Dame Nature in a more awful mood scarce ever, too, under a more lovely aspect than when the sun smote through the cloud rack, throwing broad veils of silver over the green hillsides, and setting great crowns of pearls upon their heads intertwining the hair of the pine woods with strings of diamonds and awakening a thousand becks which ran straight to the valleys in song. Frank was deadly at the goal, and welcomed me with shouts of triumph. He had taken across the marsh as I had done, but by a secret track. Harry who had chosen the outer edge of the table land along the cliffs, had not yet come. We waited for some time impatiently, for the afternoon was by this time far advanced, and when we went back to seek for him, it was with beating hearts. Neither whispered to the other his secret fear, but we read it plainly enough in each other's eyes. What if that glad laugh music should be never heard again? if those noble eyes should be glazed in death, and the beautiful face be marred by those cruel cliffs? and with the thought arose the look of his fond mother in the hour when we should bring her hopeless darling home! Not till we had peeped down every cliff and gill, and sea ched over the treacherous bog in vain, did Frank with a face I shall never quite forget, approach the verge of the precipice. If on Harry had fallen there indeed all hope was over. But no, thank God there was no tenth lie thing, in that green valley—no one dread spot, such as I once have seen, whereon the eye is riveted at once—a knot of clothes, with the evil birds clinging around it. We took the same perilous path which the lost boy had taken, where the height above and the depth below were a burden to our brain and presently we found the narrow footway broken down before us. It must have been during foot that would trust its ill to leap to the other side, and but a slight form whose weight could have there slighted in safety. A few feet further on the goat track—for it was nothing more—was so worn, and rounded out of one sight, a treacherous rock. Frank was foremost, and leaped the chasm with not an instant's thought. No caution no self sacrifice could have induced me in to do so who had hesitated for one moment. The ground gave way with him, and he fell his whole length down still clinging by his hands however to the inner part. Agile and wiry as a panther he had done his best to guard against this danger by coming down on all fours. I had my eyes in terror as he clung spasmodically for a few seconds, and I collected all his strength for a spring upwards and when I looked again, he was in comparative safety. There was an impassable barrier of some eighteen feet of shore piece between him and me, he reminded the point before him, and I was of gladness assured me that he had at least fared. Harry also I hurdled back from with difficulty, to see whether I could get down to them from above, but it was not to be attempted. The great rock jutted out right over the, and there was no pathway round it from the other side at all. Whether the track had ever been continued farther, I could not tell but it now left clearly into a complete *cul de sac* from which there was no escape unless by wings.

To be starved to death, or to be dashed down the steep by the first wind so need to be the terrible fate of my poor brothers. Frank's voice came up from the abyss, and somewhat cabined me. Harry has limited with terror he said, I have no doubt his head had lain at this spot. We cannot round the rock again with a glass and fun said Mad Meg and the sheep knew when we stated that morning we two with the pails and Harry with his alpen stock up the fell to the empty tank. It had been filled of its silver tresses by the sun and the grass stood out bare and smooth where the water had drained at will. Silence had usurped the seat of song, and the stones that had held their sun music hoarded a strife like many a hunter. I felt that poor lily lifts itself above the battle of the world displayed than stun been bruised over and over through. Two hours of thunderous music ended the spot where the fell went down to meet the valley. Harry left us here to rest. Pinion on the short brown grass with our feet on heaven and, was as good as I ever saw in the warmth of noon and the quiet of night we and jointly upon those left of a friend is, where the murmur of the bee alone seemed to thread the silence.

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From Scribner's Monthly

CURIOUS LEGENDS

The Festival of the Asses, which has been for long ages observed in Verona, grew out of the following circumstances.

According to the legend the young ass on which our Saviour entered Jerusalem was set at liberty immediately after, and, profiting by his opportunity, took to travelling in Palestine, from whence he made the tour of Egypt, visiting every place of interest or note, and nobody appears to have caught him! Crossing the Mediterranean dry shod, without the aid of any ship or bark whatsoever, he went to Cyprus, Rhodes, Candia, Malta, and Sicily. He then walked up the Adriatic to Venice, which city by the way was not then in existence, but he seems not to have liked the little island, for soon he passed on to Verona, where he fixed his residence, and where he died at a very ripe age. The pious and hospitable Veronese placed his remains in a reliquary of the same shape and they kept it in the church dedicated to "Santa Mary of the Organs," every year this interesting and valuable donkey was carried in solemn procession through the town of Verona, at the present date the Festival of the Asses has become a mere name.

The Genoese were fortunate enough to obtain the tail of the above mentioned ass and they kept it with great piety in the Church of Saint Dominick, which stood where the Theatre Carlo Felice was afterward built.

In the city of Constance on the lake of the same name, among the relics may be seen the spider so allowed by Saint Conrad, when taking the wine at mass—the spider seems to have made good its claim to communication by making his exit from the thigh of the saint, without having done any harm during his residence within!

Two limbs belonging to Saint Francis of Assisi distinguished themselves immensely by pious acts, one of them went only to wake a lady whom he disturbed and insulted the other limb attended mass every day remaining on his knees during the entire service!

In the curious legend of Saint Julian encountering a deer in a wood there is a trace of the Eastern belief in transmigration. The saint went hunting deer in a forest, when suddenly the animal he was following stood at bay and spoke thus "Do not kill me for in so doing thou would let kill thine ancestors."

Saint Roch, or Roque, is always portrayed with a dog in close company, to commemorate the story that, being struck down by the plague when fast on all hands an angel wood he was discovered by this dog, who brought him food every day till he was entirely restored to health.

The cock of Saint Francis Xavier has been rendered more notorious by some curious old frescoes in Sienna, this bird by the painted histories which relate that the saint being desirous to claim a sudden spirit called his hand out beyond the bulwarks of the ship, intending to show an specific in his hand to the waves but his hold relaxed and the crucifix fell into the sea, whereupon, a similar cock as the legend calls him hastened after the vessel politely offering the recovered crucifix to Saint Francis and the fresco shows this courtly courtesan holding up the recovered treasure in his claw.

The cock of Saint Peter is said to have been carried into Spain by the Apostle James, the Pilgrims we could stare at prices to the pilgrims who visit Compostella. The poet Southey gives the story with some unimportant variations in his humorous Ballad of Composte. The rime of the ancient mariner is said to be merely a corrupted pronunciation of Sancius Jacobus Apostolus.

HE DIDN'T WANT ANY.—The other day a well dressed stranger, carrying a hand valise called into a life insurance office and inquired of the agent was in. He went came forward rubbing his hands and the stranger said:

"Do you like life insurance risks here?"

"Yes sir, glad to see you, sir! sit down sir," replied the agent.

"What do you think of life insurance anyway?" inquired the stranger as he sat down and took off his hat.

"Its a national blessing, sir—an institution which is look upon with sovereign favor in every enlightened man and woman in America."

"That's what I have always thought, sir," swayed the man. "Does your company pay its losses promptly?"

"Yes sir—yes sir. If you were insured with me, and you should die to night, I'd hand your wife a check within a week."

"Couldn't ask for anything better than that."

"No sir—no sir. The motto of our company is 'Prompt pay and honorable dealings.'"

"How much will a $5 000 policy cost?" inquired the stranger after a long pause.

"You see—let's see—sixty thirty five. A policy on you, would cost $110 the first year."

"That's reasonable enough."

"Yes that's what we call low, but ours is a strong company, does a safe business and insists on only first class securities. If you are thinking of taking out a policy, let me tell you that ours is the best and the safest and even the agents of rival companies will admit the truth of what I say."

"And when I die, my wife will get her money without any trouble."

"I'll guarantee that, my dear sir."

"And I'll get a dividend every year."

"Yes this is a mutual company and part of the profits come back to the policy holders."

"And it won't cost me but $110 for a policy of $5 000?"

"That's the figure, and it's as low as you can get safe insurance anywhere. Let me write you a policy. You'll never regret it."

"There the blanks, I suppose?" said the stranger, pointing to the blanks.

"Yes" replied the agent, as he handed one up to him and took up a pen. "What do you say—shall I fill out the application?"

"No, I guess I won't take any to-day" replied the stranger, as he unlocked his valise, "but if you want something that will take that wart off your nose inside of a week I've got it right here." It's good for corns, bunions, the toothache, cholera, sprains——"

The patent medicine man left.

THE AMATEUR FLUTE.—The company all were seated, and the laugh and jest went round—light hearted revellers unconscious of their doom. The executioner entered. He bore in his hand a silver flute. A malignant smile lighted up his feature. "Ha! ha!" he said with fiendish glee "I will administer unto them an adagio, not a man shall escape!"

Now, therefore, this—accompanied with many apologies to the honored shade of Edgar Allan Poe.

Hear the flutter with his flute—
Silver flute
Silver flute
And distinguished endeavors
I see spe the sound for sight
Of the flute flute flute
With its tootle tootle toot—
With varied tootings of conserverating toots
Of the flute flute flute, flute,
Flute flute flute
And the whole notes and the spit tings of its toots

Should he get that off or flute—
Golden flute—
Oh, what a deeper strain will its presence instruct!
How his eyes to heaven he lifts
As he plays
All the days
How he lifts up man our ways
With its praise!
And the people
The people
Lift up to live up in the steeple,
But mid the Christian people
Where he plays
Where he plays
Is the excitement is—
And thinks we ought to listen
And expects us to be mute
Who would other have the earache
Than the music of its flute—
Of his flute flute flute,
And the tootings of its toot—
Of the toots where with the tootleth its agonizing toot
Of the flute flute flute
Philistine I thought
And the tootle, tootle tooting of its toot!

HORRIBLE JUDICIAL CRUELTY.—William Buckle told Judge Walsh in Brooklyn, the other day it was true that he was drunk on New Year's day, and that he was locked up, in consequence. "Your Honor, I'm from Boston. I was born there, and please God I shall die there. I came to Brooklyn to attend the Beecher Tilton trial, and I have been in ill luck ever since I landed here. I stopped in a saloon near Fulton ferry and took some whisky, and then I asked where Plymouth Church was and a man pointed up to the sky. I knew Mr Beecher when he preached out West, and I wanted to see him. I inquired for Theodore Tilton, and a man told me that he had been dead for fifty years. I wanted to know if the trial would go on, on Monday, and—"

"Have you got any money?" asked the Judge.

"Yes, your Honor; enough to take me to Boston," said William Buckle.

"Then I sentence you to go to Boston and live there the rest of your life," said the Judge.

A PRETTY THOUGHT

BY J. G. WHITTIER

The Night is mother of the Day
The Winter of the Spring
And ever upon old Decay
The green moss clings
Behind the cloud the starlight lurks
Through shower the sunbeams fall,
For God who loveth all his works
Has left His hope with all

ARNOLD'S TREASON.

In his address to the graduating class of the Military Academy at West Point, June 16th 1868, Professor Copper told incidents, and with interesting details not generally known, the story of Arnold's attempted surrender of the fort at West point, to the British, in the Revolutionary War, is follows. On the 22d of February, 1780, General Arnold returned from his interview with Major Andre, it and near the house of Joshua Hett Smith to his quarters at Beverly, and then made all the preliminary arrangements for the surrender of this post but without, as far as is known taking any one into his confidence. On the 24th the British were to come up the river and take West Point. This was well timed is Washington was not expected to return from Hartford until the 26th. Most unexpected however, he changed his plans, and returned through Dutchess county to Fishkill on the 24th. He stayed that night with the French embassador, who was there, and in happy ignorance of the sinky treason whose final coil was being wound, he took a side before the dawn of the 24th, in order to reach Gen Arnold's headquarters in time to breakfast with the General and Mrs Arnold, and then to inspect the works at West Point. Some soldiers had gone before with Washington's baggage, to announce his purpose to Arnold, but as he upper had Arnold's house he turned off toward the river Lafayette, who was riding with him, exclaimed General that is the wrong way you know that Mrs Arnold is waiting for us. Washington replied in a pleasant way, "All the young men are in love with Mrs Arnold" and I had to wait for my breakfast, and tell Mrs Arnold not to wait for me. But I will be there by and by. So the staff went to Arnold's house and took breakfast, the countenance of the host cold blooded as was the man, being unable to conceal his secret trouble and misgivings. The British had not come, and there were no tidings. Washington had arrived two days sooner than he was expected. While at breakfast Lieutenant Allen of Arnold's command came in with a letter. It was from John Jay to the inquiry and expected to reach Arnold's at the same moment as the river Hudson and astonishment the tidings were from Major Jameson that Major John Andre was in his hands, a prisoner arrested as a spy. Keeping his mind secret, he announced to his guests that an urgent message called for his presence at West Point, and he left as soon as safe should General Washington arrive before his return. He would be back he said, as soon possible. He then went to his wife's room and sent for her. In few words he made her acquainted with the necessity of going at once to the Bush House. Leaving her in tears down on the floor he rushed out, mounted one of the horses of Washington's cavalcade in waiting, at the door, and galloped down a steep pathway to Beverly dock, some miles six miles distant ordering the oarsmen to pull with all the Hell is found, promising them inventation of rum and of wealth in money and telling them that he was hurrying that he might transact his business there and return without delay, to meet with Gens. Washington. As they passed Fishkill Dock and neared the Albany, man and crew he spoke in his wonted cheerful manner, and when he spoke in which he made the chief as a flag of truce and reached the British ship Vulture, in safety, and in calm under protection which could not fail. It was a race for life and he won it. Just after Arnold's flight Washington arrived at Beverly. On being told that Arnold had gone to West Point he took a hasty breakfast and hurried over to meet him there. As the boat approached the landing Washington was surprised to find that there was no salute and no gun fired out to welcome him. Indeed the commanding officer Colonel Lamb of the artillery was hurriedly strolling along the path to the barge. And for the first time he saw the General in chief he stammered out. "Had I any idea your Excellency was coming I would have given you a proper reception." "Sir excellent I was in Washington, is not General Arnold here?" "No sir, he has not been here these two days and I have not heard from him in that time." Astonished, and receiving to his old suspicions Washington inspected the works and returned about noon to Arnold's house. Here Hamilton met him with the proofs of the treason all the papers taken out of Andre's boots which had by this time arrived. The messenger had arrived just four hours after Arnold's escape. Looking around him he turned to Knox and Lafayette, and said in a solemn almost broken manner "Whom can we trust now?"

FORGIVENESS OF INJURIES.—An editor of a newspaper published in a little village in Missouri called at the White House and was admitted to Mr Lincoln's presence. He at once commenced stating to Mr Lincoln that he was the man who first suggested his name for the Presidency and pulling from his pocket an old, worn, dog eared copy of his paper exhibited to the President item on the subject. "Do you recollect, said Mr Lincoln (that announcement was the occasion of my nomination?" "Certainly, said the editor, "the suggestion was so opportune that it was at once taken up by other papers, and the result was your nomination and election." "Ah! well, said Mr Lincoln with a sigh, and assuming a rather gloomy countenance "I am glad to see you and to know this, but you will have to excuse me, I am just going to the War Department to see Mr Stanton." "Well, said the editor "I will walk over with you." The President, with that apt good nature so characteristic to him took up his hat and said "Come along." When they reached the door of the Secretary's office, Mr Lincoln turned to his companion and said "I shall have to see Mr Stanton alone, and you must excuse me and tell him by the hand, he continued "Good bye, I hope you will feel perfectly easy about having nominated me. Don't be troubled about it, I forgive you."—*Washington Chronicle*

Recently a man appointed to the office of notary public in South Carolina, on the recommendation of the entire legislative delegation from the county in which he resided, sent to the Governor his oath of office in order to obtain his commission. The document bore the appointee's mark instead of a signature, the man being unable to write even his own name. The appointment was at once revoked.

ALABAMA WAYSIDE DANCES.

In the country districts of Alabama in autumn it is usual for the young people of a neighborhood to meet together for a dance or "frolic," as they call it. A short time since I attended a reunion of this kind in company with a well known planter of Mount Meigs. At a little after sun down we set out from my friend's house, and, after a quick drive of half an hour's duration, came to the school house where the festivities is to be held. "The Academy, as the building was called, I found to be a dilapidated structure without door, and with many of the window sashes broken. The floor was in good condition, however and that seemed to be all that was in our favor. On either side of the large room was an immense fire place, well filled with blazing pine logs. At first a number of candles were placed round on knives stuck into the walls for the purpose but is the evening advanced and these went out the log fires were relied on for light as well as heat. A number of young men and women had assembled before we reached the school house, and as we entered in old Irishman was engaged in tuning a violin. While this was being done I had an opportunity of closely observing those who were present. The girls I noticed, were simply yet tastefully dressed. Many of them wore expensive ornaments and they all had the appearance of being refined and intelligent. The young men on the contrary, were a rather stupid looking set, and evidently found some difficulty in talking to their better informed partners. They all appeared in their ordinary clothes and not a few were patched and torn coats. I was informed afterwards that many of them were the sons of men who before the war were the possessors of large fortunes. When the solitary musician had finished tuning his instrument he called out to the young men to take their partners for a jamboree. This was done without ceremony and the whole company, some thirty persons found themselves into one set. They then went through the frame of an ordinary quadrille. The same dance was repeated several times. I was naturally somewhat surprised at this, and asked a young lady who stood in front of me if they would dance nothing but quadrilles during the evening. "Nothing but quadrilles" she repeated, "what else should they dance?" "Well said I, slightly confused "they might waltz." "Waltz" exclaimed the young lady certainly not, I would have you to know sir that girls in this part of Alabama are too well brought up to dance round dances."

Subsequently I was informed that waltzing was considered very sinful by the people of this neighborhood. At half midnight most of the young men and women present had attended the supper which had been laid together in the hall. Some of them were bold enough to engage in any form of so called round dances. Speaking to a well known resident of Mount Meigs on the subject, I asked him which harm there was in waltzing. "Well, said he I don't know unless it is that the young man put their arms around the girls waists." After the fun was over the young men drove their buggies up to the door and carefully wrapping their partners in shawls and blankets, seated themselves by their sides and drove off through the dark woods. Society in Mount Meigs displaying the same inconsistency that it shows in New York or London declares that it is very wrong for a young man to place his hand upon his sweetheart's waist and clasp all the while but finds no harm in allowing the same young man and women to seat themselves very close together and have their arms and hands round lovely waists.

ODD EFFECTS IN PSALMODY.—In the course of a recent lecture on Congregational Psalmody, the Rev Dr Allen noticed some of the incongruities that used to occur by the awkward divisions in repetitions. For instance, "Love thee better than before we divided" "Love thee better than before we divided" "My poor I thought to be become" "My poor I" "Well catch the floating loan" "was sure" "Well catch the floating loan" "was sure" "And more exact our joys" "was sure" "And more exact our joys" "was sure" "And more exact" "And thy I found me to come" "And thy pal" "And more exact" "He delights" "was sure" "And at the pal and mith pal" "Send down salvation from high" "Send down salvation from high" "A sporting more case sung" "Oh for time" "and the first set spoiled" "Oh for time" "and the first set spoiled" "Oh for time" "and the first set spoiled

Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

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JESSE O. THOMAS,
Bristol, Pa.

It is stated that a newspaper is to be started at Attleborough. The more the merrier.

Two new school houses are to be erected in Lower Makefield.

Governor-elect Cochran, of Delaware, was installed on Tuesday. His inaugural address denounces the Federal interference in Louisiana.

While the snow is on the ground covering up all vegetation and the weather is so intensely cold the little sparrows should not be neglected. Feed the sparrows.

Hon. William A. Wallace was elected, yesterday, United States Senator for six years from the 4th day of March next, by a majority of nine on joint ballot.

Mr. Moulton the "mutual friend" of Beecher and Tilton is still upon the witness stand. No new developments worthy of note have been elicited from his testimony.

It is stated that the President is preparing another message on the finances, to be sent to the House, which will embrace the recommendations of his recent message to the Senate.

The contract for furnishing the Post-office Department with letter scales for one year from the 1st of February has been given to John A. Baker, who will furnish Fairbanks' scales.

Hannibal Hamlin was re-elected U. S. Senator by each house of the Maine Legislature, Tuesday. In the Senate he received 27 votes to 13 for John C. Talbot, and in the House 84 votes to 49 for Talbot, and 5 scattering.

Frederick Heidenblut was executed yesterday at Philadelphia, for the murder of Godfrey Kuehnle, a baker, at Frankford, on December 31, 1873. The execution took place in the prison yard at 10.40 A. M.

Governor Bedle, of New Jersey, was inaugurated on Tuesday. His inaugural, after referring to State affairs, alludes to national issues and condemns the course of the administration in Louisiana.

Each House of the Michigan Legislature balloted Tuesday for U. S. Senator. The Senate gave Chandler 17 votes to 15 divided among eight or nine competitors: the House gave him 46 votes to 7 for other candidates.

Three men were severely injured, last Thursday morning, by an explosion of "rendrock" powder in a shaft of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad tunnel, near Jersey City. It was in the same shaft that three men were killed recently by the falling of a basket.

In Congress last week, Mr. Dobbins presented the petition of several citizens interested in the navigation of the Delaware river, for an appropriation to complete the improvement of the channel of the Delaware river between Trenton and Bordentown. The report was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A despatch from Fort Laramie to headquarters at Omaha gives a report that Captain Henry and his men have returned to Camp Sheridan, badly frozen. The temperature has been 25 degrees below zero at Fort Laramie within a week, and was 27 below at the time of sending the despatch.

During the past year the vessels entered and cleared from the Port of Philadelphia, numbered 3,181, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,177,865 tons. The emigrants that arrived at this port during the same period numbered 8,669, of which 4,975 were males, and 3,694 females, being an increase of 5,188 as compared with 1873.

In 1704 a locomotive was constructed by William Murdoch, but the invention was not made use of at that time. In 1802, Richard Trevithick publicly exhibited a locomotive to transport cars. George Stephenson afterwards made important modifications, and with Trevithick shares the honor of placing this great improvement of the nineteenth century before the world.

Three prisoners who have been arrested at Philadelphia, charged with being implicated in the burglary at Waterford, near Albany, N. Y., now await the requisition of Governor Tilden for their return. A clock, found in the possession of one of them, has been identified by Richard P. H. Wall of Waterford, N. Y. The prisoners are said to be old Sing Sing convicts.

Peter Steinmetz, alias Shaffe, while being taken from Bethlehem to the Easton jail last Monday, attempted to escape by leaping from the window of a water closet on the train on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, near Bethlehem. The constable in charge of the prisoner went back and found the man's dead body, the train having passed over his head. Steinmetz broke jail at Easton five years ago. He was in charge for robbing a store in Lockport on Friday night.

The first National Bank of Carbondale, Pa., was robbed last Thursday afternoon, at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock, while the teller and a clerk were absent at dinner, and the cashier, James Scott, a feeble old man, was the only person in the building. Two men entered the bank, and one of them asked change for a five dollar bill. When Mr. Scott stooped to get the change he was bound and gagged, and the robbers hastily gathered up all the currency they could find. They secured about $10,000, overlooking a package containing $15,000, when they were disturbed by a women and ran out the back door. They crossed the river on the ice, got into a sleigh and drove off.

A Trenton, N. J., correspondent of the New York *Sun*, says that much indignation was felt there last Tuesday night, over some disgraceful revelations affecting the reputation of John Carpenter, chief clerk of the House of Assembly, made by a respectable young man, Charles Y. Bamford of that city, who was a candidate for a sub-clerkship under Carpenter. Bamford has sued to recover $2,800 damages against Carpenter for misrepresentation and fraud, in support of which he has made affidavits that he was induced to give his promissory note for $500 to one Stephen H. Sayre on condition that he (Bamford) was to get a sub-clerkship under Carpenter. Carpenter endorsed this note, and it is alleged promised Bamford the position on its strength. Bamford and Sayre were candidates for this office, and Carpenter had pledged himself to both. To satisfy them, Carpenter proposed they should draw lots for the position, and the winning man should get the place and give $500 to the unlucky one. This was agreed to. Bamford won, and gave the note. Carpenter refused to keep his pledge to Bamford by appointing another man, hence the suit. Bamford has several telegraphic despatches from Carpenter which he says will verify his allegations. Sayre afterwards sold the note a discount.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The Hon. John Latta, was qualified as Lieutenant-Governor at Harrisburg, last Tuesday, and at once assumed his position as presiding officer of the Senate. His address is as follows:

SENATORS: I would not be expressing the feelings of my heart if I failed to acknowledge my grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by the people of the Commonwealth in choosing me to fill the office, the duties of which I am about to assume. Words of promise are easily spoken, and I shall only pledge myself to perform my sworn duty, to endeavor to discharge the trust reposed in me, so that no citizen of the Commonwealth may have cause to regret my election.

In assuming the functions of the office as president of this honorable body, I ask the indulgence of Senators for any shortcomings on my part, and their aid and counsel in all matters pertaining to the government of the Senate.

Though it is not my duty or privilege to recommend to your consideration measures of legislation, I may be pardoned for referring to a few matters of interest to the people of the State.

In a year and a half from now the hundredth anniversary of American independence will be celebrated. Every citizen should feel a patriotic pride in using his best efforts to insure a successful celebration. By proper efforts the exposition can be made the greatest that civilization ever produced. Let these efforts be made, so that the nations of the world may see the progress made by the people of this country. Before that great event in our nation's life is reached, however, concord and harmony, peace and happiness should extend their divine influences over the people of every State in the Union. With a Union restored in feeling and in interest, the "rolls of right eternal" declaring the "sacred rights of man" will brighten with age and inspire a warmer devotion to free government than when displayed from Independence Hall on July 4, 1776.

In anticipation of this coming display of the genius of free institutions, care should be taken that the laborers of the country receive that consideration which their merits deserve. In times of national danger their strong arms and brave hearts are always depended upon. In all our wars they have filled our armies and fought as freemen alone could fight. For their devotion in times of war and danger there should be secured to them the most ample enjoyment of all the rights and privileges when the triumphs of peace are being achieved, and when such celebrations are being held. In State and in nation their interests ought to be so guarded and protected as to insure them equality of right and privilege before the law with all other classes.

Pennsylvania has rich and fertile valleys of farming lands, vast forests of valuable timber, unmeasurable fields of coal, mountains of iron, inexhaustible deposits of petroleum, and great manufacturing establishments, all of which need the care of wise legislation. But with all her great resources of wealth and prosperity, Pennsylvania has never forgotten her proud position as the Keystone of the political arch, and has always been true to the Union, to liberty, and to free government. And though her proud head is almost motionless, and her tongue partly silent in regard to the wrongs and injustice done to the freemen of a sister State by bold, bad men, who are supported in their usurpations by the military power of the Federal Government, yet her great heart is true, and sends to Heaven the prayers of nearly four millions of her children that the rights and liberties of the people of that Commonwealth may soon be restored. A little more patience, a little more endurance of wrong and violence by those on whom the affliction falls, and the nation's soul will awaken and its heart respond to the call of justice. The betrayers of trusts, the violators of constitutions, the destroyers of Legislatures, and the enemies of free institutions, will soon be retired from their scenes of action in utter dishonor. The rights and interests of all sections of the country and of all classes of citizens should be alike respected. Uniformity of laws is important, but equally important is *uniformity in executing them*. Though nearly ten years have come and gone since the angel of peace spread its wings over the land and proclaimed the end of strife, yet no fruits of peace have been suffered to ripen in some portions of the Republic. The waves of passion and prejudice, of wrong and violence, still flow and ebb across the land, disturbing the "united calm of States," and preventing the growth of the material interests of the people.

It is to be hoped that ere the sun lightens up the day which will mark the hundredth anniversary of our nation's independence, the sun of liberty may shine in all its glory over all the States restored in all their rights under the Constitution, and that every American citizen shall, as such, have his rights respected.

THE LOUISIANA INTERFERENCE

In the Senate of New York, last Friday, resolutions were adopted condemning the spirit, sentiments and recommendations of Sheridan's "banditti" despatch as unprecedented in the history of the country, and tending to the destruction of constitutional liberty; but, at the same time, expressing unshaken confidence in Sheridan's patriotism and integrity. The resolutions were carried by twenty Republicans and four Democrats, against eight Democrats in the negative. The latter objected to the expression of confidence in Sheridan.

A mass meeting of citizens of Baltimore to protest against the doings in Louisiana was held in the Masonic Temple, in that city, last Friday night, and was very largely attended. Mayor Van Sandt called the meeting to order, and Hon. Reverdy Johnson was chosen chairman. Addresses were made by Mr. Johnson, S. Teackle Wallis, Thomas Donaldson, ex-Governor Whyte, and J. V. L. Findlay. After which, resolutions strongly denouncing the Federal interference in Louisiana were adopted by a unanimous vote.

The meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, to protest against the military interference with the Louisiana Legislature was held at noon, on Friday of last week. About 3000 persons packed the building. William Gray, presided, and among the Vice Presidents were Governor Gaston, Alexander H. Bullock, Charles Francis Adams, Samuel C. Cobb, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Franklin Haven and Francis W. Bird. Addresses were made by the chairman, John Quincy Adams, F. W. Bird, Everett Saltonstall, Albert Mason, Richard Olney and R. M. Morse. Wendell Phillips, who occupied a prominent position in the hall, was called upon and he spoke, amid some interruption and confusion, criticising the other speakers, and justifying the doings in Louisiana. He retired "amid a storm of cheers and hisses." Finally, resolutions condemning the interference in Louisiana were adopted by a vote of about two-thirds of the meeting.

A salute was fired last Friday, at Norwich, Conn., by order of the Mayor of that city, in honor of the President action on the Louisiana question.

The Senate of Arkansas on Saturday passed a substitute for the House resolution condemning the interference of Federal troops in the organization of the Louisiana Legislature. The substitute contradicts General Sheridan's "banditti" despatch, so far as it relates to Arkansas.

A large meeting of citizens to protest against the Louisiana business was held in Cincinnati on Saturday night. Addresses were made by Mayor Johnson, Hon. George H. Pendleton, D. T. Wright, O. J. Dodds and W. L. Converse. Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives. Resolutions were adopted strongly condemning General Sheridan's action, and calling on the Ohio Representatives in Congress to support the bill recently introduced for the abolition of the Lieutenant Generalships, with an amendment "including all other unnecessary military offices." Letters were read from Governor Allen, Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, and Judge Hoadley, expressed sympathy with the objects of the meeting. A letter from Hon. Job. E. Stevenson was also read, stating his willingness to take part in a meeting to express public sentiment, but "objecting to a meeting to protest against the military action."

A man has been arrested at St. Louis, Mo., on the charge of attempting to swindle Christian K. Ross, father of the abducted child. He wrote that he had important information to communicate concerning the missing boy, and at first named $500 as the sum he demanded, then fell to $100. After the correspondence had been carried on for a time it was discovered that the man had given an assumed name. The police of St. Louis were apprised of the correspondence, and intelligence has been received in Philadelphia of their action in the matter.

The manufacture of the iron work for the new Custom House of Chicago employs 240 men.

THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC.—William Cullen Bryant opens the February number of the Atlantic with a remarkable poem entitled "The Two Travellers," and Henry W. Longfellow contributes another of his poems that have sprung from his Italian recollections, "Monte Cassino." Edmund C. Stedman, J. T. Trowbridge, Celia Thaxter, Kate P. Osgood, are the other poets of the number, with "The Skull in the Gold Draft," "The Old Burying Ground," "A Waif," and "Residue," making this number of the Atlantic noticeable for its presentation of American poetry. Henry James, Jr. continues his novel "Roderick Hudson," the first chapter of which excited great expectations. Mark Twain gives "A Curb Pilot's experience; or learning the river," a graphic picture of Mississippi river life, and curious as explaining the origin of the writer's *nom de plume*. "Two Girls that tried Farming" is the title of a fresh and veritable narrative of experience in the Northwest, by D. A. Shepherd. Prof. George W. Greene contributes a valuable chapter of American history in "The Hessian Mercenaries of our Revolution." Frank B. Sanborn continues his sketch of John Brown's Virginia Campaign, giving "His Reconnoissance in Kansas." "A Carnival of Venice," is the title of a story by an anonymous writer, which will at once make itself known as one of singular beauty and power. Clarence King, under the title of "Bancroft's Native Races of the Pacific States," not only reviews an important historical work but adds from his own observation interesting facts. Recent Literature, Art and Education are fully represented by reviews of new books and the discussion of fresh topics.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.—The most notable contributions to Scribner's Monthly for February, are Major Powell's strikingly illustrated Colorado paper; Stedman on some of the latter-day British Poets; Blanvelt's essay, "Christ's, Supernaturalism, Scientifically Considered;" and a sketch with portrait, of Theodore Thomas and his art work, by J. R. G. Hassard. Three additional chapters of Dr. Holland's "Story of Sevenoaks" are given; Jules Verne's "Mysterious Island" is continued; and Sixe Holm's "My Tourmaline" is concluded. Noah Brooks tells about "Miss Patty Gibson's Strange Adventure," there is another installment of "Some Old Letters," through which we have glimpses of London society of forty years ago; and Mr. Fairfield concludes his essay on Spiritualism, with some references to the phenomenon of "materialization." This number opens with a poem by Louise Chandler Moulton, illustrated by Mary A. Hallock. There are poems, also, by F. W. Bourdillon Mary L. Ritter, James Maurice Thompson, and others. In "Topics of the Time" Dr. Holland discusses "Theatres and Theater-going," "Temporal and Spiritual," and "Reform in High Places." The Old Cabinet has tools with "The Modern Quality in Ancient Verse," and "The Distinction between Prose and Poetry." In addition to these, the editorial departments have a number of brief practical and critical papers, and a marked feature of "Etchings" is the reproduction of several of Thackeray's recently published pencil sketches.

THE GALAXY for February, numbers among its contributors Mrs. Annie Edwards, Justin McCarthy, Titus Munson Coan, Albert Rhoades, Richard Grant White, and other prominent writers. With all its variety, every number of "The Galaxy" has a distinctive feature, the specialty this month being poetry. There are seven poems of superior excellence in the number, five of them by ladies. Another feature of the February number is the commencement of a new serial novel by Justin McCarthy, under the title of "Dear Lady Disdain." We infer from this that the Scandinavian story, "A Norseman's Pilgrimage," is about to end. The leading article of the number is "A Nation without Neighbors," in which Dr. Cohn shows some of the influences which are insensibly acting upon American character, and some of the dangers to which an isolated nation is exposed. In another part of the magazine we find a brief and clever paragraph upon dress which explains in a word the reason why Americans and English dress so badly and French so well. The eccentric Gustave Planche is sketched by Mr. Rhodes under the title of "The Last of the Bohemians." Mr. Brander Matthews is represented by a very entertaining article upon the drama which he claims is not in its decadence, but constantly improving in spite of the popularity of the emotional and spectacular, which presses so strongly against the legitimate drama. Mr. Grant White continues his course of notes and queries upon words, and a new writer, who has a graphic pen, describes the curious ceremonies and customs connected with the marriage of the the Emperor of China. A short tale, and the usual departments of literature, science, and miscellany complete an admirable number of the magazine.

ST. NICHOLAS.—The frontispiece of the February St. Nicholas is a remarkably well-executed wood engraving, from Sir Edwin Landseer's picture of "The Marmosets." Several well-known writers are represented by short stories. Rebecca Harding Davis has an interesting story founded on the old fable of "The Fox and the Raven," and in which a Yankee trader and the son of an Indian chief personate the respective characters. Some lively incidents in the career of a certain "Birch-Bark Boy" are narrated by Isabel Francis, and the "Boy" himself is shown in a picture by Eytinge. Lucretia P. Hale gives another bit of delightful anecdote about the famous "Peterkin" family; and Mary A. Hallock contributes a story, and a large illustration drawn in that beautiful style in which she is surpassed by no artist in the country. That February is the month of valentines has not been forgotten, and the number contains a valentine story by Susan Coolidge, and an article, by Alexander Wainwright, describing the manufacture and the different styles of those dainty little missives, together with a few hints for making them in an easy and economical way. Another practical sketch, entitled "How Dolls are Made," is written by Oliver Thorne, and sets forth in detail the various changes and experiences in the life of a wax doll, which is really an eventful one; while W. H. Rideing's account of "Chimney-Sweeps, Past and Present," and John Lewees' sketch of the great traveller, Vambery, are admirable descriptive articles. Among the poems, there are two which are quite fanciful: "The Coal-imp," by C. P. Cranch, and "The Fairy Wedding," by Mary A. Lathbury; each accompanied with an illustration designed by its author. St. Nicholas also gives us in this number the "Ice-Boat Song" from "Hans Brinker," set to fine music by George J. Huss. The serials by Louisa M. Alcott and J. T. Trowbridge progress favorably and the fortunes of Rose "among her Eight Cousins," and of "Jack" among the Western settlers, are likely to prove equally interesting.

OLIVER OPTIC'S MAGAZINE.—The list of contents of this ever welcome monthly is varied and attractive as usual. Oliver Optic's serial Ocean Born, increases in interest, with three chapters. The Girls serial by Herbert Newbury, entitled Aunt Betsey's Treasure, is attractive and interesting. Elijah Kellogg's serial Wolf Run, give some startling adventures among the Indians. Second installments of Getting on sea legs, by An old Salt; California Bob, by Clara G. Dolliver; and Adventures of a Wild Goose, by Chas. W. Hall, all illustrated, are fully as interesting as those in the January number. Mrs. M. L. Moodey, one of the best of writers, contributes Recollections of a Rebel Woman, a thrilling and pathetic sketch. Miss L. B. Humphrey's History of the A. C. (Art Club,) contains many useful Lessons on Drawing. The Poems are At The Foot of the Steps, by Maria, with a full-page illustration. The First Snow, by Mary N. Prescott. Album Verses, and My Conscience, anonymous. There is an Editorial on "King Kakkahana," the royal visitor to the United States, an original Dialogue, The Graduates, Pigeon-Hole Papers, Our Letter-Bag. The Orator and Head Work are also well stocked, while a variety of shorter articles, humorous and instructive, numerous letter press, and full-page illustrations go to make up a rich stock of entertainment for long winter nights.

The New York *Tribune* says: "It will be remembered that about three months ago Geo. O. Merrill, of Newark, N. J., mysteriously disappeared on the eve of marriage with a young lady residing in Montrose, and it was believed that he had either committed suicide or had been the victim of foul play. It will also be remembered that the body of a man who had been found in the river at Jersey City was exhumed and examined by his friends, it being thought that the remains were those of the missing man. On Thursday the mysterious disappearance was accounted for. A note for $1000 purporting to have been drawn by Messrs. Golden & Post, carriage makers of Newark, made payable to Geo. O. Merrill, and endorsed by Messrs. D. M. Wyckoff & Co., matured at the First National Bank of Newark, and was sent to the Essex County Bank for collection. The note was not paid, and when protests were sent to the drawers and endorsers it was discovered that the note was a forgery. Just previous to his disappearance, it is now said, his friends compromised other forgeries of his to the amount of $2000.

At about the time of Merrill's, another mysterious disappearance was reported, that of James Davenport, a clerk in the office of the American Mutual Insurance Company. The case was generally discussed at the time, and no reason could possibly be found for his absence. He was drawing an excellent salary, and had successfully speculated. It now comes out that the Insurance Company had been examining Davenport's account, and find that he is debtor to the amount of about $15,000. The amount was extracted by a dexterous manipulation of the Company's scrip. His whereabouts are unknown.

The National Women Suffrage Convention met in Washington. Among the prominent members present were Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Belva A. Lockwood, Catharine T. Stebbins, Phoebe Cousins, Carrie S. Burnham and others. The President, Mrs. Wright, being dead, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the First Vice President, presided. Mrs. Stanton, in her opening address, said that self-government was the great subject now occupying public attention, and Democrats and Liberal Republicans are proclaiming the inalienable rights of the people. It would seem that liberty-loving statesmen might be easily converted to woman suffrage. They need adopt no new principle, but only extend the rights they now demand for Louisiana to women. Miss Susan B. Anthony read a long report of the proceedings of the association during the year, showing it to be in a flourishing condition. Several speeches were then made, including one by Mrs. Lily Devereaux Blake, who did not like to see men doing women's work, which is the case at present all over the country in printing offices, workshops and various official stations." On Friday, addresses were made by Mrs. C. S. Lozier, M. D., Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Blake and Miss Carrie Burham, of Philadelphia. A memorial to Congress in behalf of disfranchised woman was read by the president. It was resolved to hold a "National Citizens Suffrage Association" in Philadelphia on the 4th of July, 1876, in which the women of the old and new worlds, "who demand equal freedom," are invited to take part.

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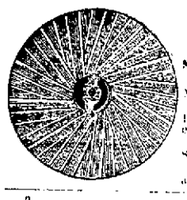

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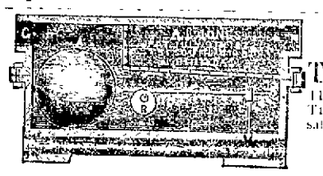

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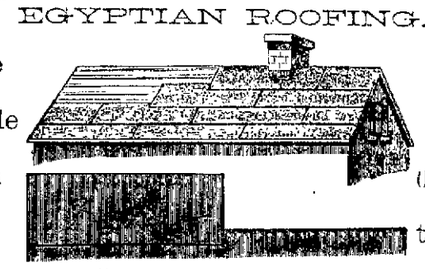

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By using this burner your lamp is as safe as if it had water in it instead of oil. For if your lamp upsets or falls, the light is put out at once. What puts the light out is a glass cone falling

Bucks County Gazette:

Thursday, January 21, 1875.

☞ THERMOMETER EXTREMES for the week ending Wednesday, January 20—Furnished by Jesse B. Means, as noted at Bristol Post Office

	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Tuesday, Jan 14,	24	31	5
Friday, " 15	20	22	20
Saturday, " 16	10	20	26
Monday, " 18	18	0	5
Tuesday, " 19	16 below	20	1
Wednesday, " 20	1 below	21	15

THE WATER QUESTION.

The water problem will undoubtedly receive full consideration at the hands of the people at the February election. It is the referendum recently proper that the points of difference that exist between the present Council and the Board of Directors should be clearly and stated before the Burgess and new incoming Council are chosen. If the citizens of Bristol desire to either uphold or repudiate the action of Council in their endeavors to obtain for protection from the Water Company the plan to do it is at the polls. It is only there that the Water Company can expect to obtain expression of their favor, and it is there that the present Council look for an endorsement of their position by the people. The question of water supply is the only local issue of importance that voters are called upon to decide. If the people want water at any price if they are willing to pay $25 per plug for the use of water, and pay in addition about $65 for each plug put in for the protection of the borough if they are in favor of a much higher rate of taxation than they are now subject to they will certainly select men whose views accord with their own and who will have to accomplish the purpose for which they were elected. If however the voters of Bristol borough desire water at a reasonable rate, at a price which will compare favorably with that paid by towns similarly situated to Bristol then they will select men who are in sympathy with the present Council, and who believe that they have performed their whole duty in this matter.

It is well known to every intelligent citizen of Bristol that the chief and well nigh sole cause for the only purpose for which the Water Company was first formed was the protection of the borough against fire. Subscriptions were solicited and obtained with reference to this and the committee first appointed to obtain subscriptions, among whom were two of the most active members of the present Board of Directors of the Water Company, visited every house and a copy of which was placed in every house in the borough in which the first and primary object to which the attention of the people was called was the improvement and adornment of the town. It was not told that the only consideration, the company in locating the works was to protect their homes their lives and the interests of others not half less and than they were also told as in things of which the Directors of the Water Company, who were members of the committee appear to have forgotten. It was this

"Water works will save citizens thousands of dollars in fire insurance, and the expense will soon be needed if we but let it. Bristol has the own views in pipe and distributions. Water and water works are business in which authority and talent should only when there are no individuals."

Company then at hand from this language which was used in the company and from our citizens that the town would have the benefits of water for fire purposes at the expense of taxation for the purposes was to be borne. No mention of but even of the high rate and money could be profitably consumed. Water company was given. Now the representations of the committee the large majority of the Bristol subscribers understood that the water company would see the citizens thousands of dollars in taxes by saving the expense of small fire engine and also protection from against the risk of a costly than could be for with an additional steam. The Bristol citizens to suppose that water company would see the citizens of the borough the loss of property. It has been argued that the water company would necessarily increase the corporation, county and school purposes. Mr. Kent nothing now of the proposed taxing of taxes. With five plugs at $25 each per annum we will never hear of it. The voters of Bristol should consider this subject until the day of election and having made up their minds should act accordingly.

An entertainment will be given at the Masonic Hall on Thursday evening, January 28, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the relief of the poor of the Borough of Bristol. The performances will open with a grand vocal and instrumental concert, given by some of the best musical talent of Bristol and close with Mrs Jarley's famous Wax Works Show. The price of admission is fixed at 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. Persons attending will not only receive the full value of their money but will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have contributed to a worthy cause.

Messrs Dorrance & Lawrence have sold two frame dwelling houses on Wood street between Penn and Dorrance streets to Joseph H Vanzant. Also a building lot on Cedar street adjoining, the property of Rev Mr Hyde to Dr G W Kirk and Isaiah L Terry for $800 cash.

A evening of Sacred Song, conducted by Ass Hall, of Philadelphia will be held at the Y M C A Room in Washington Hall, next Friday evening. The exercises will begin at 7½ o'clock. Lovers of good music will be well repaid if they attend.

Last Tuesday morning the thermometer in Bristol ranged from fifteen to twenty degrees below zero. With the exception of one year this is the coldest weather that has been experienced in this locality for forty years.

The Rev C E Hardin, has accepted a call to the Baptist church of this place, and has resigned the pastorate of the church at Ridley Park.

We understand that the Rev Dr Drumm has received a call to a parish in Connecticut but has not yet decided whether he will accept it or not.

A Praise and Promise meeting given under the auspices of the Y M C A, was held last Tuesday evening, at Mill Hall.

Hulmeville Notes.—John McVey from Philadelphia who has leased the cotton mill at this place, commenced operations on Thursday last. It will take some time to get under way, and will give employment to many who were thrown out of work when Messrs Thomas Hughes & Co stopped.

There is quite a demand for houses at present and in the changes and move arounds it will not be surprising, that like in the game of "Poor Pussy Wants a Corner," some one or more will find themselves without a corner. Why is it that housekeepers will pay yearly rents, when by adding a little more to their monthly payments they might in a few years become owners of their homes. Some of them will be singing after a little while.

"Ah to myself I suspect I hinself a fool
Knowest pretty &."

The 52d Annual Meeting of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held at Hulmeville in the rooms of the Y M C A. The Directors report $1,088,763 60 insured, of which $179,641 50 was made last year. Paid for losses by the last year, $1,004 09, losses paid since the organization $23,910—being about $2 20 per year and for the losses, amount insured for that time it would make a cost of about 1 22 cents per year for insurance. This is certainly cheap enough. A Murray McVaugh Esq who has served long this company for twenty three years declined a re-election. It was proposed to the Board of Directors by Mr Trimble Mr Calwalder we shall have the services of J J Schell for the property of incorporating a village those of Thomas B Shoemaker Esq of law &c, and Dr Tracey on what is substituted. This introduction will be followed by a debate on the question, Resolved, "That the moon exerts a greater influence than the water." Following which comes the reading of the Paper by Miss Lizzie Swartzlander. Criticisms by Troy H Cook, and "Scattering" from members on roll call.

A series of temperance lectures are being held in Swift in Friends Meeting House under the auspices of the Good Templars who are determined not to give up the work of reformation among those who seem not to have power over the appetites.

The Knights of Pythias meet here on Monday evening in I O O F Hall on Wednesday the Good Templars on Thursday the Friends Meeting Circles as well as the Mite Society on Friday, and the Evening on Saturday evenings of every week. Thus our boys will perceive that we are quite busy without our usual business and have amply satisfied our hands to do for us alone. Would that it did so!

The mercury for Tuesday morning ranged from 20 to 25 degrees below zero, at 7 o'clock.

Mr James M Stack of Bristol lectured before the Young Mens Christian Association on Friday evening last. Subject "Over the Death." Lecture was instructive and entertaining, and was listened to with close attention. The lecture has in a pleasing concession and in accordance with Pythianism, visited at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot in Philadelphia. Sun Francisco—that town is so well known to Pythians that we proceeded in his journey. He described the trip to Chicago thence on to Omaha where he made his first stoppage. After passing a few days in Omaha the lecturer proceeded on his journey passing through Cheyenne, Sherman, Laramie over the Great American Desert, Cheyenne, the Sierra Nevadas, thence on to Sacramento and San Francisco. He described the country and scenery which he passed and closed with a description of San Francisco—its size and growth, its wide streets, splendid structures, its friends and habits of its people and gave an interesting account of a visit to the Chinese quarter of that city.

On last Saturday, the twelfth inst the book store, the grocery and provision store of Jos Sydney & Son Dorrance street. The fire originated in a supposed spark, some wrapping paper under the counter and burned through the floor in several places burned the counter. The stock of goods and provisions on hand were much damaged by the heat and smoke. As soon as the fire was given a number of citizens hastened to the place and succeeded in completely extinguishing the flames, which proved difficult under foot. The company was promptly on hand but the services were not required. The building is insured in the Germantown Mutual and the stock of goods in the Newtown Fire Insurance Company.

The Buckley Street Sabbath School which has been in active existence for the past four years Mr Jonas M Stackhouse is the new Mill Hill erected by Thomas Hughes & Co. It is not between thirty and forty children in attendance. Mr Stackhouse is superintendent of the school. The teachers are Mrs Hobbs, Mrs James, Charles Bailey, J V Rose, Sen, and D J Bailey. The library consists of about seventy five volumes selected from the Union Sunday School Union. The older classes are using one of the International Bible Lessons. The school gives every evidence of encouraging progress.

H B Lashley County Superintendent announces that examinations are in progress for holding local institutes at the following places: Milford Square from Monday afternoon Feb 1st to Wednesday evening, Feb 3d. Carlisle from Thursday afternoon Feb 4th, to Saturday afternoon Feb 6th, Hulmeville from Tuesday afternoon Feb 9th to Saturday evening Feb 13th. Newtown, from Tuesday afternoon Feb 16th to Saturday evening Feb. 20th. Doylestown from Wednesday afternoon, Feb 24th to Saturday noon, Feb 27th.

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☞ Grapes, oranges, lemons, apples, raisins, figs, prunes, cocoanuts, and mixtures 20 and 30 cents per lb at Jackson's.

This Friday evening an animated discussion is expected upon the question, "Is it compatible with the true spirit of christianity to have sanctified preachers and ministers?" Mr A Ramsey, of Middletown, will open in the affirmative and Mr J Kirkbride, Esq, of Attleboro', will reply, when the discussion will be open to all.

Yardleyville Notes.—The mite society met at the house of Jos A Vanhorn last Friday evening and were handsomely entertained. Backgammon, parcheesie, cassino, euchre, &c, are pleasantly indulged in by the members, the opinion of some outsiders about the "eternal fitness of things" to the contrary notwithstanding. It is a good rule to let every society be governed by its own by laws and constitution. We rejoice to note the fact that there are so many lyceums springing up in the country, off spring as it were, of our own organization. We have declamations, readings, answering questions, referees, good debates, a literary manuscript paper which requires twenty minutes to read, and a paper on criticisms, all instructive and entertaining. The south of village (and even those of riper years) are wont to repair to some public place, more especially on Saturday evenings, and how much better it is that it should be gathered into a lyceum and among a congregation of intelligent ladies. Basin's circle Tuesday next Saturday evening by S B Twining, a reading by Miss Lillie V Calwalder we shall have the services of J J Schell on the propriety of incorporating our village, those of Thomas B Shoemaker Esq of law &c, and Dr Tracey on what is substituted. This introduction will be followed by a debate on the question, Resolved, "That the moon exerts a greater influence than the water." Following which comes the reading of the Paper by Miss Lizzie Swartzlander. Criticisms by Troy H Cook, and "Scattering" from members on roll call.

A series of temperance lectures are being held in Swift in Friends Meeting House under the auspices of the Good Templars who are determined not to give up the work of reformation among those who seem not to have power over the appetites.

The Knights of Pythias meet here on Monday evening in I O O F Hall on Wednesday the Good Templars on Thursday the Friends Meeting Circles as well as the Mite Society on Friday, and the Evening on Saturday evenings of every week. Thus our boys will perceive that we are quite busy without our usual business and have amply satisfied our hands to do for us alone. Would that it did so!

The mercury for Tuesday morning ranged from 20 to 25 degrees below zero, at 7 o'clock.

Mr James M Stack of Bristol lectured before the Young Mens Christian Association on Friday evening last. Subject "Over the Death." Lecture was instructive and entertaining, and was listened to with close attention. The lecture has in a pleasing concession and in accordance with Pythianism, visited at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot in Philadelphia. Sun Francisco—that town is so well known to Pythians that we proceeded in his journey. He described the trip to Chicago thence on to Omaha where he made his first stoppage. After passing a few days in Omaha the lecturer proceeded on his journey passing through Cheyenne, Sherman, Laramie over the Great American Desert, Cheyenne, the Sierra Nevadas, thence on to Sacramento and San Francisco. He described the country and scenery which he passed and closed with a description of San Francisco—its size and growth, its wide streets, splendid structures, its friends and habits of its people and gave an interesting account of a visit to the Chinese quarter of that city.

On last Saturday, the twelfth inst the book store, the grocery and provision store of Jos Sydney & Son Dorrance street. The fire originated in a supposed spark, some wrapping paper under the counter and burned through the floor in several places burned the counter. The stock of goods and provisions on hand were much damaged by the heat and smoke. As soon as the fire was given a number of citizens hastened to the place and succeeded in completely extinguishing the flames, which proved difficult under foot. The company was promptly on hand but the services were not required. The building is insured in the Germantown Mutual and the stock of goods in the Newtown Fire Insurance Company.

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[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

Graphics and the Elements of Drawing in Our Public Schools.

Since the late annual Institute in Bucks county, several incidents have occurred in various sections of the county tending to show that increasing interest is felt on the subject by a number of teachers. Many of our schools of the better class have for some time, been furnished with drawing cards, (mostly at the expense of the teachers), and in one district a professed teacher of drawing has been employed in application of the directors being willing to remunerate the teacher for the extra expense incurred. However as this branch of study is not yet allowed in the certified curriculum the parents of the children will have, for a while, to "foot the bill."

Having been in the practice for a number of years of visiting schools in different places, where the exercises in the most rudimentary department of sketching were given to primary pupils, I have had much satisfaction in witnessing the respective performances,—for when I have reflected that among this class of pupils the leading object of the teacher was merely to furnish innocent employment for the main purpose of preserving the "quiet of the school," there has always been more or less evidence that it was at least profitable amusement. But when the class has had sufficient experience to take regular elementary lessons in drawing, the practical benefits to be derived from this exercise begin to appear. Its utility is seen at a glance for there are so many purposes of business to which it may be applied. In fact, no mechanic can be considered at all master of his business, who has not added to his handicraft some knowledge of sketching by which models or patterns of different implements may be so delineated that the artificer may have constantly before him a mental picture of the work required to be done. His he farmer an implement of any kind to be constructed? if he can see the shape and proportion is modelled on a diagram the mechanic will have a description of his work marked out with a certainty which no form of words can give. It is only at a comparatively late period that artificers were to be found in this country who had the sufficient education to qualify for the requisite skill demanded for the market the production of work, and for want of the requisite industrial schools we were obliged to depend upon foreigners for skilled workmen for all in conducting many kinds of our oldest valuable fabrics where skill in design, formed a great second part of the work. But when drawing becomes a necessary ingredient in our public school teaching, will not be long before accomplished designers and draughtsmen, will occupy their true place among skilled workmen.

Also at every reader of a newspaper must have with assid within a few years the interest that has been imparted to literature by graphic delineation. Pictorial representations of many scenes have given a charm to narratives of important events, which without such aid must have been comparatively barren of interest.

We of late times have had illustrated editions of favorite authors which but for this happy expedient seemed likely in a few years to become dust out of print. But the works of a Scott or a Burns is now appearing in beautifully illustrated editions—and our American poets have invited the sketches of pictorial adornments.

W H J

Newtown, 1st mo 14th 1875.

Philadelphia & Newtown Railroad.—The stockholders of the Philadelphia & Newtown Railroad Company held a meeting at the office of the company No 722 Sansom street, Corinthian Avenue, on Thursday afternoon, Jan 14th, 1875. Mr Hall, President, in the chair. Mr Hall stated that the company had received a notice from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, that the Pennsylvania Railroad would not allow the Philadelphia & Newtown Railroad to cross its tracks at Bristol, and

FEVER.

A cup of water, Nora—
What! do you call this cool?
It is like that they used to give us
In summer days at school!
Well, well, good soul—no matter—
It is all the same to me;
Raise the window just a little—
I can hardly breathe, you see.
It is the waltz of Weber
That the musicians play.
For fairest feet to dance to,
Over the way!

You need not light the candle,
But draw the stand to me—so
That I can easily reach it.
No—the fire is not too low.
Ah! I cannot eat!—to-morrow?
If the doctor thinks it best.
Must you leave me now? good night, then—
Oh, that my brain could rest!
It is still the waltz of Weber
That the musicians play.
For merriest hearts to dance to,
Over the way.

How strange are the shadows, flitting
Around on the dusky wall!
But the fire in my heart grows stranger
And ghastlier than them all.
Is that the town clock striking?
I think that it is to-night.
My fever will reach its crisis;
There are long hours yet till light.
Delicate cooling fees
Are plenty this night in May,
For little red lips to toy with,
Over the way.

I wonder if she loves me
In her pride, and I so poor!
Yet I pour my life out for her,—
Was that a step at the door?
It is only the night wind rising
With the waning moon:—Ah me!
I wish I could see it glimmer
Through the dear old locust tree!
Drooped are the shadowy eyelids,
And low are the words they say,
As the whispering waltzers pass them
Over the way.

Mother, at home, come, bless me!
Can you sleep when your boy is pain
Longs so for the touch of your fingers
To cool his feverish brain?
Sing me to rest with the *murmur*
Of your hymn, with its holy time;
In my broken dreams I heard it
Through the long, long afternoon.
Again that waltz of Weber
Sets hearts and feet to play,
Whirling and thrilling and throbbing,
Over the way.

I cannot hear much longer;
I have great, great work to do,
Wealth I must win for the dear ones,—
Fame.—How I wish I know!
Perhaps, perhaps she would love me,
If she could but see the star
That will one day shine above me!
Ah me! 'tis so very far!
The soft white cheek is flushing,
Is it often so hot in May?
Talk they only party gossip
Over the way?

Quiet and gray was the gleaming
That brightened upon the wall;
For the merciful day was breaking,
And the birds began to call.
But a face was changed in the shadows
Of the early, lonesome dawn;
And a pulse had ceased its throbbing,
And the fever all was gone.
But hushed was the waltz of Weber,
And weary that dawn in May
The hearts and feet that danced so
Over the way.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

COLUMBIA (CONN.) FARMERS' CLUB.

REPORTED BY WILLIAM H. YEOMANS.

Discussion upon the advisability of applying manure in large quantities to small areas, or over larger surfaces making the relative return of the farm sooner.

Giles Little.—Every farmer must study his own land, and govern his operations according to its requirements. If a soil is inclined to be wet, it is better to manure heavily and much less often, avoiding the necessity of cultivation. But there are light, sandy soils that would require manuring often in order to secure fair crops. As a rule I believe in thorough cultivation. If land is tough it requires three or at least two years' cultivation to subdue sufficiently to receive grass seed. I believe in keeping meadows in grass as long as possible by an occasional topdressing.

A. A. Hunt.—In order to secure a good crop of any kind and to guard against drouth and climatic conditions, the land should be in good condition. I believe in liberal manuring and generally plant three years; first with corn, second with potatoes, and third with corn again, and then the fourth year sow to oats and seed down. My soil is inclined to be moist, but does not bake after plowing, and therefore I prefer to manure heavily and so get large crops of hay for a number of years. I think the true policy is to get land in good condition, and then topdress. On other soils the requirements might be different.

L. C. Clark.—A portion of my land is dry and inclined to be sandy, and I am satisfied that upon that it is better to spread the manure that I have over large surfaces, and mow for two or three yerrs, and then plough up again. Can get a good growth of clover and herdsgrass for that time, and then it will begin to run out. Think that is generally the case with light lands.

J. Hutchins.—The general tendency of the day is towards high cultivation, and yet this depends somewhat upon the character of the soil. Manure can be applied liberally with advantage to some soils, while to others the effects are less perceptable.

A. H. Fuller.—I have had to cultivate a rough bushy farm. While I was subduing this land, I usually ploughed and cultivated three years in succession, manuring liberally, so that when seeded to grass I could get large crops; but later years I have adopted the plan of cultivating but one year, putting on a plentiful supply of manure, and I have no difficulty in getting a good seed-bed for grass seed the coming year. I manage to tear my sod entirely to pieces before planting, and with thorough hoeing, the soil is rendered mellow.

G. F. Robertson.—Have worked upon all kinds of soil, and do not think the kind of soil makes much difference, only that some require much more than others; put it on plentifully, and there will be no danger. Have cultivated light sandy soils, and upon making liberal applications of manure, they have been brought to the highest degree of fertility. The great trouble with all our soils is the want of sufficient manure.

J. M. Smith.—We hear of leachy soils: I do not believe in any such thing as a leachy soil. I think very many soils are *hungry*, but are not necessarily leachy. The difficulty is, they are sadly in want of manure, and because a small application produces but little effect, it is attributed to leaching. But throw on the manure, and you will not be troubled. I have known of sand-barrens that by manuring have been brought to a high degree of fertility, and now some of the most valuable land in the State, which satisfies me that manure is what barren lands require.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

CLEANLINESS A NECESSITY IN DAIRYING.

BY WILLIAM H. YEOMANS.

The numerous instances which have come to notice of various forms of disease that have resulted from the use of the milk of cows, has led to investigations as to the causes. "Genuine milk is composed of water, holding, either in suspension or solution, fat globules, casein or cheesy matter, sugar and various mineral matters or salts." But under unfavorable conditions this product is greatly changed. Instances illustrating the effect of neglect in ventilation and cleanliness of stables in which cows are kept, are common, in which an exceptionally rich milk, having a high specific gravity, and yielding a large per cent. of cream, is so thoroughly impregnated with the vitiated air as to be decidedly repulsive to the taste. An exhaustive article, prepared by the Massachusetts State Board of Health, upon the health of farmers' families, traces the causes of disease to the use of water, rendered impure from proximity to cess-pools, privy vaults, or barn yards. Now all of the effects that are produced upon mankind in consequence of the use of impure or stagnant water, will be produced in animal kind; and when fevers are traced to the use of water in which the germs of that disease are contained, the same effect is produced with the milch cow; but if the system is feverish, the product of the same—the milk—will also be feverish, and hence may be conveyed in its use. And yet how many animals are left to quench their thirst from some filthy pool, or worse yet, from the drainings of the barnyard.

Again, cases have been examined in which a cow having drank muddy water, gave milk which upon chemical analysis furnished a small quantity of particles similar to those contained in the water.

But passing from the necessity of pure spring water for cows, it is found that negligence is not all confined to the farmer; the same necessity for pure water exists here, for the purpose of working and rinsing the pans, &c.; they should also be perfectly clean; it takes but little, which may escape the eye of the dairymaid in washing the pans, to taint a considerable quantity of milk; therefore there is a necessity for great care in all the operations connected with the care of milk, in order to secure success. Let it be remembered that in this business, "cleanliness is next to Godliness."

Other matters, such as excitement of animals by harsh words, or striking with sticks and stones, might be mentioned as having their influence upon the quality of milk.

Columbia, Conn., Jan. 10, 1875.

THE TOOTH ACHE.—A correspondent states that after suffering excruciating pain from this ache, and having tried in vain to obtain relief,

"Betty told me a gentleman had been waiting sometime in the parlor, who said he would not detain me half a minute. He came—a friend I had not seen for years. He sympathized with me, while I briefly told how sadly I was afflicted.

"'My dear friend,' exclaimed he, 'I can cure you in ten minutes.'

"'How? how?' inquired I; 'do it in pity.'

"'Instantly,' said he,—'Betty, have you any alum?'

"'Yes.'

"'Bring it, and some common salt.'

"They were produced; my friend pulverized them, mixed them in equal quantities; then wet a small piece of *cotton*, causing the mixed powders to adhere, and placed it in my hollow tooth.—'There,' said he, 'if that does not cure you, I will forfeit my head. You may tell this in Gath, and publish it in Askalon; the remedy is infallible.' It was so. I experienced a sensation of coldness, on applying it, which gradually subsided, and with it, the torment of the toothache."

Easily tried.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Knives and forks may be fastened in their handles by the following: 1 pound colophony (obtained at druggists), 8 ounces sulphur; melt and, when cool, powder. Mix one part of the powder with half a part fine sand or brick dust, fill the handle cavity, heat the stem of the knife or fork, and insert.

Kerosene oil is good for removing rust from cutlery.

Saturate sponges with water and stand them on plates around and among the window plants. The object is to supply moisture to neutralize the effects of any furnace or great heat.

In hanging paper, first paint the wall and wash with size made of one ounce of glue to a gallon of water. See that the paste has no lumps and that the back of the paper is covered with it for fifty ten minutes before hanging.

It is said that lining the walls, ceiling, and windows of a cellar with four or five thicknesses of old newspapers, pasted on with strong size, will prevent roots and other articles stored therein from freezing.

A section of wire cloth, grade from No. 20 to No. 30, is the best material to strike matches upon.

Two cords of hard wood are about equal in heat-giving qualities to one tun of bituminous coal.

If the sink spout freezes, insert a piece of lead pipe, into which pour boiling water through a funnel. Keep the pipe constantly pressed against the ice.

Two parts gum camphor, with one part of crystalized carbolic acid, the whole rubbed together with whitening, is an excellent disinfectant and preservative for furs. The odor of the acid is mostly dissipated by the camphor.

To take ink spots out of mahogany, touch with a feather dipped in a teaspoonful of water to which a few drops of spirits of nitre have been added, and rub quickly with a wet cloth.

To each bowl of starch, before boiling, add a teaspoonful of Epsom salts. Articles prepared with this will be stiffer and in a measure improved.

When cockroaches get into smooth bowls half filled with molasses and water, they cannot get out.

When an iron poker becomes soft by long usage, it can be hardened by heating to a redness and plunging several times in a pail of cold water.

To clean gilt jewelry, to half a pint of boiling water add 1 ounce of cyanide of potassium. When the liquid is cold, mix in half an ounce of ammonia liquor and one ounce of rectified alcohol. Objects will be rendered bright by brushing with this compound.

Ink stains may be removed from books by wetting the spot with a solution of oxalic acid, 1 oz., water ½ pint.

Hyposulphite of soda is better than common washing soda for laundry purposes.

Linen can be glazed by adding a teaspoonful of salt and one of finely scraped white soap to a pound of starch.

If possible, buy an oil cloth which has been made for several years, as the longer it has lain unwashed, the better it will bear the paint being harder. Never scrub. Sweep with a soft hair brush, and washed with a soft cloth dipped in milk and water. Don't use soap. Rub dry with a handful of rags.

The best bed bug poison is a globule of mercury of about the size of a silver five cent piece, thoroughly mingled with the white of an egg, the last previously beaten to a froth. Stop all cracks with putty both of the bed and of the surbase and floor joints of the room, and apply the above mixture with a feather. There is no necessity of washing the bedstead for some time. After washing, however, repeat the above described operation.

In dealing with furniture, remember to keep water away from everything soluble therein, oil from everything porous, alcohol from varnish, and acids from marble.

Water window plants with tepid water, and wash the leaves often.

A thick paste of strong gum arabic, into which plaster of Paris is stirred, makes an even firm china cement. Apply with a brush and let the articles stand three days.

Preserve eggs by a quick dipping in boiling water, and packing in fresh salt, small end down.

To japan old tea trays, scrub clean with soap and water and rottenstone, dry, and apply copal varnish mixed with bronze powder to the denuded parts. Set in an oven at about 300°, until dry. Two coats needed.

Rub the buckwheat cake griddle with half a turnip, to make the cakes come off nicely. This is better than fat.

MARRIED HIRED MEN.—An "Old Farmer" says in the *Country Gentleman*: "When I married, I told my wife she was never to board a hired laborer. Thirty years have elapsed, and I have stuck to my agreement. I get first-rate men by selecting those that have families, and give them comfortable houses to live in. They can board themselves much cheaper than I can do it. It would seem absurd for my wife to make a slave of herself to feed laborers and do the work of providing for them three meals a day, sick or well, and do the innumerable tasks of dairdery connected with it, in order that my hired man's wife should escape all this labor and have a good time of it. Yet there are thousands of farmers, well off in the world, who are wearing out and killing their wives with this very thing. I say, shame on them! Put up one or two cheap and neat cottages to begin with, and try the experiment. Do not compel the women to do the slavery of providing meals a thousand times a year, for a half dozen or more hired men; wash all the dishes a thousand times a year, in addition to the common work of mending clothes, making butter and a hundred other things. Let the men board themselves and you will make money by it in the end, for I speak from experience."

ACIDS AND ALKALIES FOR HEADACHE.—Dr. Lauder Brunton, in a paper published in *The Practitioner*, states that the administration of a brisk purgative, or small doses of Epsom salts, thrice a day, is a most effectual remedy for dorsal headache when combined with constipation: but if the bowels be regular, the morbid processes on which it depends seem to be checked and the headache removed even more effectually by nitro-hydrochloric acid, or by alkalies given before meals. If the headache be immediately above the eyebrows, the acid is best; but if it be a little higher up, just where the hair begins, the alkalies appear to be the more serviceable. At the same time that the headache is removed, the feelings of sleepiness and weariness, which frequently lead the patients to complain that they rise up more tired than they lie down, generally disappear. Dr. Brunton's long and careful investigations in this direction render the results of his researches of peculiar interest.

Don't shut a child up in the dark to punish him. The dark doesn't hurt him a bit, and he generally manages to kick in a door panel and twist the knob off.

Burlington, N. J.

W. E. SCHERMERHORN,
Paper Hanger,
Also, Dealer in
WALL PAPER OF ALL KINDS AT CITY PRICES.
Paper Hanging done cheaper and as well as by any one in the city.
30 *East Union St. & Market Place,*
BURLINGTON, N. J.
Orders respectfully solicited. 476

J. R. DUBEL'S
Fancy Cake Bakery, Confectionery,
Restaurant and Ice-Cream Saloon.
Parties, Families and Pic-nics supplied at short notice.
ICE CREAM and Water Ices Wholesale and Retail. Also Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Figs, Nuts, &c., which are constantly on hand, at
10 High St., Burlington, N. J. 466

HILLIER & BREWIN,
AUCTIONEERS,
And Dealers in New and Second-hand
FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.,
93 High St., Burlington, N. J.
☞ Housekeeping articles of all kinds constantly on hand. 467

J. H. IRWIN,
PLUMBER,
Gas & Steam Fitter,
No. 31 High Street, Burlington, N. J.
Hydrants, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Water Closets, Hot and Cold Shower Baths, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, and all articles of the trade. Lead and Iron Pipe Work for Water, Gas and Steam. City and country orders promptly attended to. 667

J. W. WEBB,
Successor to W. Watson Miller,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
AND DEALER IN
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
NO. 64 HIGH STREET,
BURLINGTON, N. J.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Measures taken at residences. 451

BURLINGTON
Marble Works.
BROAD STREET,
Opposite Railroad Depot,
BURLINGTON, N. J.

G. F. COLEMAN, Prop'r.
Monuments, Head Stones, Platforms, Sills, &c.
Grave Lots enclosed.
All orders promptly attended to. 392

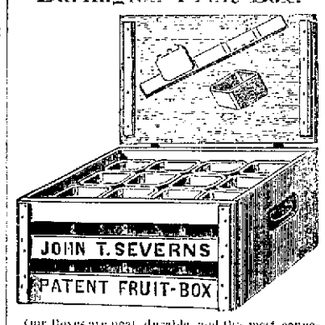
J. B. CHERRY,
Merchant Tailor,
AND DEALER IN
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Ready Made Clothing,
NO. 53 MAIN STREET,
BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

LARGEST STOCK
and lowest prices
IN THE COUNTY.

Sole Agent for Burlington County, for the Weed Family Favorite Sewing Machine.

☞ The Citizens of Bristol will accept thanks for past patronage, and are solicited to renew their visits at
No. 53 Main Street
367 BURLINGTON, N. J.

Burlington Fruit Box.



Our Boxes are neat, durable, and the most convenient for picking fruits and handling, fitting neatly in the Crates, and resting on the tops of each other, they require no racks or partitions, saving a loss of racks and time in packing, thus making it the most contemporaneous Box in the market. Our improved Open Crates are put together with annealed and clinched nails, strongly bound at the corners. They are perfectly ventilated, being open at the sides and bottom, the Boxes being double corners affording a good circulation of air through the Crate, and having been tested for a number of years, have proved to be the best package in use.

PRICES.

60 qt. crates and boxes, iron bound,			$5.50;
48 qt. do.	do.	do.	$2.75;
36 qt. do.	do.	do.	$2.15 —with 60 pints, $2.45;
32 qt. crates and boxes, iron bound,			$1.90;
36 qt. do.	do.	without iron,	$1.85. —with 60 pints, $2.10;
32 qt. do.	do.	do.	do. $1.60;
24 qt. do.	do.	do.	do. $1.50, —with 40 pints, $1.70.

☞ Quart boxes $2.50 per hundred.
Pints do. $2.00 do. do.
25 cts. per hundred extra for packing.

TESTIMONIAL.

Philadelphia, March 15th, 1873.

J. T. SEVERNS & SON:—Gents,—We, the undersigned, Commission Merchants, having used the Burlington Fruit Box for several seasons, can recommend it as being the most durable, and fruit will demand better prices than in any other box in use.

ISAAC A. VANSCIVER, JAMES LOGAN,
W. T. BREWER, BURDSALL & WELLS,
G. V. GUILDENS, J. GASKILL & SON,
JOSIAH W. HORN, N. D. MARSHALL,
ELIAS L. HUBBS, CYRUS GUESS,
JACOB HINCHMAN, JOSEPH B. CLEMENT & AARON R. KIMBLE. Co.

Parties ordering by mail will please order before the Berry Season, as we are then frequently unable to fill orders at short notice.

MOULDINGS.—An assortment constantly on hand, worked of kiln-dried lumber of the best quality, at 1½c. an inch per 100 feet.

Will keep for sale, or work to order, Flooring, Siding, Pinched and Unplaned Lumber, at a reasonable price.

FACTORY, Delaware St., Burlington, N. J.
330 J. T. SEVERNS & SON.

HYGEIAN HOME,
Florence Hights, N. J.
All classes of Invalids successfully treated without drug medicines. The sick, who have tried all other methods of treatment in vain, are invited to be cured by the Hygienic System of medication.
511 B. T. TRALL, M. D.

ORIENT SPRINGS
Health Institute,
AMHERST, MASS.,
For the treatment of Paralysis in all its forms, Spinal Diseases, Contracted Cords and Limbs, Crooked Feet and Hands, Enlarged Joints, Wry Neck, St. Vitus' Dance, all Deformities, Lameness, and Nervous Diseases, Diseases of the Brain, Heart and Lungs, Hysteria, &c. A few families can be accommodated with SUMMER BOARD at this celebrated institution this season. Address
G. W. RHODES, M. D.,
504 Medical Director.

West Street Hotel,
Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 West Street,
NEW YORK.
A Temperance House,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Rooms 50 and 75 cents per day. Charges very moderate. The best meats and vegetables in the market. Best Beds in the city.
675 B. T. BABBITT, Proprietor.

Bristol.

E. G. HARRISON,
Real Estate and Insurance Agency,
CONVEYANCING AND SURVEYING,
No. 44 Mill Street,
350 BRISTOL, PA.

THE INDEPENDENT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY effects insurance on Real and Personal Property, on the strictly mutual principle, in Bristol and parts adjacent.
GEORGE W. RHAWN, President.
WATSON COMLY (Byberry P. O.), Sec'y and Treas.
JOSHUA V. BUCKMAN, Agent, Bristol.
509

BRISTOL
INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE
AGENCY.
A. F. YOUNG.
Houses to Let and For Sale
621 In all parts of the Borough.

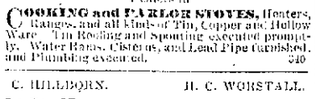
AT NO. 61 MILL ST., BRISTOL,
PERSONS IN WANT OF
TINWARE
of the best quality and manufacture, will find it at
C. C. DOUGLASS'
Stove & Tinware Store.
ROOFING and JOBBING done on the best of terms. 65

S. TAYLOR,
[LATE OF THE FIRM OF GRACE & TAYLOR.]
House and Decorative Painter,
PAPER HANGER, ETC.,
GRAINING AND PAPER HANGING made a specialty, and executed in any part of the country on the shortest notice. The best materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.
All orders should be addressed to
S. TAYLOR,
708 68 Radcliffe street, Bristol, Pa.

W. GRACE,
[LATE OF THE FIRM OF GRACE & TAYLOR].
House, Sign,
And GENERAL DECORATIVE PAINTER,
Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging.
FURNITURE Repaired, Painted and Varnished. GRAINING on an entire new principle, for Halls, Dining-Rooms and Libraries, greatly superior to the old methods.
Gilding and Paper Hanging made a specialty, and executed in any part of the country, on the shortest notice. Nothing used but the best materials. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Address orders to W. GRACE,
Cedar Street, between Franklin and Walnut.
701 BRISTOL, PA.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!
NOW READY, A LOT OF
EXTRA SLEIGHS,
Which will be at low prices, at
WILSON RANDALL'S,
601 Bath St., Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa

HOUSES FOR RENT.



SMALL STONE HOUSES on Lafayette Street, $8 per month.
ONE LARGE SEVEN ROOM HOUSE on Washington Street, $12 per month.
TWO LARGE TEN ROOM HOUSES, with Farmers Roof, on Dorrance Street, $18.75 per month.
ONE LARGE NINE ROOM HOUSE at the corner of Wood and Lafayette Streets, $15 per month.

FOR SALE:
FRAME HOUSES of all sizes and descriptions, ranging from $1,000 to $2,500. Located on Lafayette, Washington and Dorrance Streets. Very liberal terms offered.

Building Lots for Sale,
On Lafayette, Washington and Dorrance Streets. Also on Jefferson Avenue, destined to be the handsomest and most attractive street in the borough. HOUSES ERECTED BY CONTRACT on any of the above streets, when desired.
697 JOSHUA PEIRCE.

Newtown, Pa.

LEWIS H. SCOTT. WM. WYNKOOP.
SCOTT & WYNKOOP,
Real Estate and Personal Property
AGENTS,
NEWTOWN, Bucks County, Pa.
OFFICE—Corner of State Street and Washington Avenue. 325

H. M. POWNALL,
HARNESS MAKER,
NEWTOWN, PA.
HAS on hand Heavy and Light Harness, Trunks, Valises and Traveling-Bags.
Also, Harness Hardware, of all kinds. 326

FIRST CLASS
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
AT NEWTOWN, BUCKS CO., PA.
For Circulars address,
R. L. GURNEE,
112-534 PRINCIPAL.

ROBERTS & FEASTER,
NEWTOWN, PA.,
Dealers in
COOKING and PARLOR STOVES, Heaters, Ranges, and all kinds of Tin, Copper and Hollow Ware. Tin Roofing and Spouting executed promptly. Water Rams, Cisterns, and Lead Pipe furnished, and Plumbing executed. 340

C. HILLBORN. H. C. WORSTALL.
Newtown Hardware House.
ESTABLISHED 1867.
HILLBORN & WORSTALL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
IRON, STEEL, &c.,
NEWTOWN, PA.
HAVING been five years established in the Hardware and Iron trade, invite the attention of buyers to their large stock of Iron, Steel, Axles, Springs, Thimbles, Skeins, Wagon Boxes, &c. Building Hardware of every kind, from the finest bronze-mounted Locks down to the coarsest Tack or Nail. Paints of all colors, dry and in oil. American and French Window Glass, Putty, Oils, &c. Tools of every description for all kinds of mechanics. Cutlery in profusion—English and American. Fancy articles in great variety. Tin and Woodenware, Ropes, Chains, &c. Children's Carriages and Sleds. Farm, Sleigh and Hand Bells. Powder, Colchind Plaster, Marble Dust, Powder Sand, Cement, Tar, &c. Fertilizers of all kinds.
☞ Also, manufacturers of Fifth Wheels of every style.—Orders of any size promptly filled. 321

Hulmeville.

FREDERICK AFFLERBACH,
Carpet Weaver,
HULMEVILLE, PA.
Rag carpets woven to order. Rags bought at the highest cash prices. 494

JOSHUA TOWNSEND & SON,
Furnishing Undertakers,
HULMEVILLE, PA.
Coffins of every variety, and anything pertaining to the business, furnished at reasonable prices.
PATENT CORPSE PRESERVERS constantly on hand.
☞ Strict attention given to bodies coming from a distance. 523

BOUTCHER & SIMONS,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER, COAL,
Wood, Lime, Fertilizers, Etc.,
Cornwell's Depot,
BUCKS COUNTY, PA.
BUILDING LUMBER of all kinds on hand, or furnished to order.
COAL of the best qualities, and lowest rates.
Agents for
West Philadelphia Drove Yard Manure,
Sold by the car load; and the cheapest manure in market. Also, HORSE STABLE MANURE.
E. W. BOUTCHER,
T. B. SIMONS,
656 Cornwell's Depot.

Bristol.

ROBERT P. SNOWDEN,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor,
44 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
506

CASPER ULLERICH,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 20 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
LADIES, Misses and Children's Shoes, Gentlemen's fine, Boys' Boots and Shoes, neatness and fine, all selling cheap for cash. REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. First class work made to order and satisfaction guaranteed. 638

WILLIAM TERNESON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The finest and latest Styles of work for Ladies and Gents. FIRST CLASS BOOTS made a specialty. SOLE LEATHER and UPPERS of all descriptions constantly on hand and to be had at city prices.
Store at Corner Mill & Pond Sts.,
672 BRISTOL, PA.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
STEPHEN HIBBS wishes to inform the citizens of Bristol and vicinity, that he has opened a store on MILL STREET, next to Alder's Confectionery Store, where he intends to keep on hand a full supply of Ladies, Misses, Gents and Children's Boots and Shoes, at low prices. First-class work made to order. Repairing neatly done and promptly attended to.
N. B.—Sewing Machine Oil, Needles and Attachments constantly on hand. Machines repaired, cleaned and nicely adjusted. Give us a call. 791

W. E. WALKER & CO.,
No. 47 Mill St., Bristol,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE;
Also, WOODEN WARE, and House Furnishing Goods. Discount to the trade. Builders' Hardware a specialty. 183

CHARLES WOLLARD,
Contractor & Builder,
Washington St., bet. Cedar & Wood Sts.,
BRISTOL, PA.
HOUSES BUILT BY CONTRACT, and all kinds of Carpenter Work promptly executed.
☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. 690

EDWARD C. FLOCK,
Carpenter and Builder,
CEDAR STREET, ABOVE WALNUT,
BRISTOL, PA.
Houses built by contract or day. Jobbing promptly attended to.
Stair-Building a specialty. 294

CHARLES H. YORK. RICHARD L. SHAW.
YORK & SHAW,
Carpenters & Builders,
Wilson St., bet. Walnut and Mulberry,
BRISTOL, PA.
Houses built by contract or day. Jobbing promptly attended to 308

FURNITURE
Re-upholstered and Varnished;
HOUSE PAINTING; also
WALL PAPER Stred and Varnished.
Special care given to Chair Gilding.
JOHN F. McMILLAN,
Radcliffe Street, rear of Presbyterian Church,
297 BRISTOL.

WILLIAM TABRAM
Furniture, Stoves, Hardware,
Rag and Iron Merchant,
BRISTOL, PA.
ALL kinds of Second-hand Stoves and Furniture constantly on hand. KEYS fitted to Locks and LOCKS repaired. Cash paid for Rags, Paper, and all kinds of METALS 361

Carting and Draying.
ALL kinds of Carting done on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to the moving of PIANOS and FURNITURE.
All orders left at my residence, No. 12 Walnut St., will be promptly attended to, in the very best manner.
WILLIAM SUTCH,
347 12 Walnut St., Bristol, Pa.

CHARLES A. AHLEE,
DEALER IN
Confectionery and Ice Cream,
No. 43 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
CAKES, FANCY CANDIES, NUTS, FRUITS, &c., constantly on hand.
Weddings and Parties supplied with promptness. 370

S. WARWICK'S
Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,
WASHINGTON STREET,
(Between Pond and Wood), BRISTOL, PA.
Oysters served in any style with promptness, and delivered to any part of town at short notice. 668

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD,
Bread and Cake Baker,
Foot of Bath Street, near Canal Bridge,
BRISTOL, PA.
Tea Biscuit and Cakes of all kinds constantly on hand.
Hot Rolls and Fresh Bread served for breakfast. Orders for Ice Cream and Water Ices filled with promptness.
WEDDINGS and PARTIES supplied. 398

JOHN R. BOYD,
No. 6 Radcliffe Street, Bristol.
Genuine Havana and Key West
CIGARS A SPECIALTY.
☞ Quality and prices guaranteed to suit the most fastidious customers.
Fine and medium grades of TOBACCO AND CIGARS at reasonable prices. 276

Come One! Come All!
WHERE?
JAMES S. CAWLEY'S
OYSTER SALOON,
(LATE SAYLOR'S OLD STAND.)
Where you can find the best Oysters in Bristol. Oysters served in every style with promptness.
☞ Weddings and parties supplied. Don't forget the number. NO. 32 MILL STREET. 758

NOTICE TO WATER TAKERS.
Oakes & McGonigle,
PLUMBERS,
Gas and Steam Fitters,
MILL STREET,
Rear of Kinsey's Hardware Store,
BRISTOL, PA.
All the latest improvements in Faucets, Stop-Cocks, Circulating Boilers, Water Closet Attachments, Pantry Sinks, Bath Tubs, Hay Press, &c., &c., Wind Mills, Force and Lift Pumps, Rams, &c.
GAS FIXTURES in all the latest designs, furnished at short notice. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. 590
R. HEPWORTH. A. COLLINS.
HEPWORTH & COLLINS,
PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,
Steam and Gas Fitters,
NO. 1 MARKET STREET,
Dealers in Hydrants, Wash Paves, Water Closets, Hot and Cold Shower Baths, Bath Tubs, Lift and Force Pumps, and all articles of the trade. Iron Pipe for water, gas and steam. City and country orders promptly attended to.
P. S.—Please call and examine our stock of Gas Fixtures of the very latest design.
Office open daily from 6 to 8 P. M.
Please give us a call. 741

PURSELL.
CHEST PROTECTORS, (Pattinson's),
HAND MIRRORS,
FEEDING CUPS,
EYE CUPS,
AURILAVES,
SURGICAL APPLIANCES,
AT
DR. PURSELL'S
DRUG STORE,
S. W. CORNER MILL AND CEDAR STS.,
BRISTOL, PA.
All Chemicals and Drugs guaranteed strictly pure, fresh and of prime quality.

Bristol.

1874. Fall and Winter. 1874.

CABEEN & BEATTY,
Invite attention to their Well Selected Stock of New
DRESS GOODS,
WHICH COMPRISE THE NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF THE SEASON.
We offer SPECIAL BARGAINS in
Black Alpacas, Mohairs, and Brilliantines.
LARGE STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND SUITINGS.
Black Beavers, Water Proofs in all colors.
BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
Shawls—both long and square.
MERINO UNDERWEAR, for both great and small, in great variety.
Groceries! Groceries!
BOTH PLAIN AND FANCY, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES. 780

REDUCTION
IN WINTER GOODS.
Those who are still in want of
WINTER DRESS GOODS,
Woolens, Furs, Shawls, Blankets, Etc.,
WOULD DO WELL TO CALL UPON
J. WESLEY WRIGHT,
Next to Canal Bridge, Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
As we have made a very liberal deduction in all goods that are confined to our Winter sales, as we do not wish to carry them over.
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Groceries and Provisions.
A FULL LINE ALWAYS ON HAND.
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF BUTTERICK'S OUT PAPER PATTERNS.
J. WESLEY WRIGHT.
808 Bristol, Pa.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
Having made my purchases at the very lowest cash prices, I will sell as low as can be purchased in Philadelphia or elsewhere,
DRESS GOODS,
Trimmings, Embroideries, Laces, Velvets, Velveteens, Hoop Skirts, Corsets,
GENTS, LADIES AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.
Complete assortment of RIBBONS, all widths and shades. Also a great variety of HUMAN HAIR, IMITATION GOODS, CURLS, FRIZZES, ROLLS and BRAIDS. Combings made up into any form. PERFUMERY, STATIONERY, &c. Also, WHITMAN'S CHOICE CONFECTIONERY.
VERY HANDSOME WAX DOLLS AND FANCY ARTICLES,
Suitable for Holiday Presents Very Cheap.
☞ SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES AND OIL.
MRS. J. MERRICK BROWN,
622 No. 45 Mill Street, 3 doors from Wood Street, Bristol, Pa.

BOATMAN'S GROCERY STORE.
LOCK No. 3, ON CANAL.
LOUIS WOOLMAN.
Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Spices, Crackers, Cheese, and everything in the Grocery line, constantly on hand. 392

At J. Milnor's Store,
Corner of Wood and Washington Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,
Can always be found a full line of
Fine Groceries and Provisions,
consisting in part of
DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, TEAS and COFFEE.
And in fact, everything in the Grocery Line. 24

JOHN LACY.
FAMILY GROCER,
Cor. Washington & Pond Sts., Bristol, Pa.
Confectionery of every description.
Also TEA, Coffee, Sugar, Spices, Molasses, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., &c.
☞ Mince-meat of our own make constantly on hand. 307

REMOVAL.
P. O. HUTCHINS
Would inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to the Corner of
Wood and Mulberry Streets,
where he will continue to keep on hand an assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, Dried and Canned Fruits; also Confectioneries and Notions, Tobacco and Cigars. Fruits and Vegetables in their season.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 540

Groceries & Provisions.
A Child can Buy as Cheap as a Man.
GEORGE C. GILLINGHAM,
At the Old Established
Grocery, Provision & Notion Store,
Dorrance St., bet. Wood & Pond Sts.,
Respectfully informs his friends that he still lives and is prepared to furnish his customers with good Groceries and Provisions which in quality and price will compare favorably with anything in the market.
Also a good assortment of Notions, &c., on hand.
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES in their season. 609

J. V. FOSTER,
NO. 33 MILL STREET, BRISTOL,
DEALER IN
DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
Provisions.
A full line of fine Groceries and Vegetables in season.
☞ COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange. 613

Dorrance Street Ahead.
THE PLACE TO BUY THE
CHOICEST GROCERIES,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
IS AT
R. SNYDER & SON'S,
Dorrance Street between Wood and Pond,
BRISTOL, PA.
A full stock of choice Groceries, SUGARS, TEAS, RICE, &c.
CANNED FRUITS, Vegetables in season, Hams, Shoulders, Dried Beef.
Notions, Crockery and Earthen Ware, and all the cicceteras
TO THE END OF THE CHAPTER.
Also, a Choice Quality of
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Always on hand.
All goods delivered free. 701

Important to Those
Desirous of Purchasing
GOOD GOODS
At Low Market Rates!
NEW PLAIN POPLINS, special bargains, 35 to 37½.
BLACK ALPACAS, 30, 40, 45, 50, 62, 75, 80.
REPS, in gay styles, 20 to 22.
DELANES, in remnants, 16, 18, 20.
CALICOES, in remnants, 5 and 6.
WHITE, GRAY AND SCARLET FLANNELS, 28, 30, 40 to 60.
LADIES' MERINO, 40 to 60.
UNION FLANNELS, bargains, 18, 20, 22, 25.
COTTON FLANNELS, bleached and unbleached, 11, 12½, 16, 18, 20, 25.
BLANKETS, good styles, $4.00, $4.75, $5.50 to $8.00.
MEN'S WOOLEN HOSE, 25, 30 to 50.
MEN'S AND BOY'S CASSIMERS, 25, 35, 50, up to $2.00.
TABLE LINENS, 35, 40, 45, 50 to $1.00 per yard.
FELT SKIRTS, $1.10 to $1.25.
OIL CLOTH, 50, 65, 75.
GOOD YARD WIDE MUSLIN, 8, 10, 12, 14.